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Established 1887

DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Very cloudy. 57-61 (14-16). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday 64-69 (18-21). **LONDON:** Cool and wet. Temp. 62-68 (17-20). Tomorrow cloudy. Day's temp. 62-68 (17-20). **CHAMBERS:** 61-67 (16-19). **ROME:** Fine. Temp. 71-83 (22-24). **YORK:** Sunny. Temp. 58-72 (15-22). **YOKOHAMA:** Temp. 77-83 (25-27). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2**

Austria	75 F.	Libya	90 F.	Pleasant
Belgium	64 F.	Luxembourg	100 F.	120 F.
Denmark	105 F.	Netherlands	8.5 F.	8.5 F.
France	100 F.	Norway	1.75 F.	1.75 F.
Germany	100 F.	Portugal	6 F.	6 F.
Greece	8 F.	Spain	1.5 F.	1.5 F.
Great Britain	72 F.	Sweden	1.5 F.	1.5 F.
India	8 F.	Switzerland	1.5 F.	1.5 F.
Iran	26 F.	Turkey	4.25 F.	4.25 F.
Italy	100 F.	U.S. Military	50.15	50.15
Japan	1.100	Yugoslavia	3.60	3.60
Lebanon	75 F.			

27,492

Cholera reaches Calcutta

1st Pakistanis filtering to City

ALCUTTA, India, June 6—A dreaded cholera epidemic reached Calcutta yesterday, along with thousands of new Pakistani refugees who fled the city in a vain attempt to escape the disease.

Best Bengal health officials have been 3,200 cases and deaths in the week-old epidemic, which first broke out at refugee camps near the India-Pakistan border.

Official but reliable sources put the toll at more than 5,000, or on deaths outside registered hospitals and first-aid centers.

It is feared that the disease—and refugees—could be confined to the border areas evaporated by the arrival in Calcutta in the last three days of an estimated 1,000 East Pakistanis—out of an estimated 4.5 million on the Indian side of the border.

Confirmation that the disease had broken out in Calcutta, where a mass inoculation campaign is under way, came when refugees died of cholera at a temporary camp that has sprung on the edge of Calcutta International Airport, only 200 yards from the main runway.

The officer in charge of the camp, Major-General Royce, said 80 other cholera victims had been removed to a hospital.

He said in an interview that he had banned the entry of any more refugees into the makeshift camp, which he said has 40,000 tents, to prevent possible new virus carriers from spreading the disease.

U.S. Aid Delayed

WASHINGTON, June 6 (Reuters)—The United States has edged millions of dollars in supplies and food to victims of the Pakistani cholera epidemic, but so far almost none of it has reached the most stricken areas.

U.S. officials said today they are anxious to move ahead with efforts in East Pakistan, but they are powerless to act until arrangements are made with the Pakistani government on how to get food and supplies into the area.

The problem is easier with refugees who have fled across the border into India and now are in camps there.

The U.S. government so far has sent a contribution of \$2,000 to ease their plight.

Officials said today that considerably more money will be sent by the United States for refugees and will be sent very shortly.

In addition, the United States is sending four large military transport planes to the border area of India to move Pakistani refugees to areas where there are more facilities and supplies.

First of these aircraft left in California for India yesterday.

Congress has appropriated \$7,000 that the U.S. government spend to ease the suffering East Pakistanis—once it is decided how this is to be done.

British Supplies

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Britain yesterday started airlifting supplies of vaccine to India to combat the cholera epidemic sweeping the refugee camps, said the British relief organization, which is sending 500,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine and 50 doses of another drug called BC from London Airport yesterday afternoon.

Concorde and Soviet SST in Tie for Honors

PARIS, June 6 (UPI)—The supersonic jet—the Concorde—of the Soviet Union and the Anglo-French Concorde—were tied for honors today, even as subsonic demonstration flights at the Paris air show.

It was the first time that international aviation experts had chosen to compare the two sleek delta-wing planes that are designed to carry about 120 passengers at twice the speed of sound.

With 50,000 invited guests headed by French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas looking on, the Tu-144 made a 12-minute dash over Le Bourget airfield. The big surprise was the Tu-144's shorter take-off. It was the first time westerners had seen a Soviet aircraft lift off. The plane took less than 1,000 yards and lifted steeply.

Experts also rated it less noisy than the Concorde.

But, once in the air, the Tu-144 appeared less maneuverable than the Concorde.



DEFT DRAFTER—Six-foot-seven Curtis W. Tarr, director of the U.S. Selective Service System, spins one war protester to the ground in his office after shaking off another (left) when they tried to handcuff him during a discussion Friday.

Draft Chief Dodges Resisters' Handcuffs

By Peter A. McCombs

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI)—Five anti-war protesters scuffled with the director of the Selective Service System, Curtis W. Tarr, in his office Friday as they tried to handcuff him and place him under what they termed a citizen's arrest for war crimes.

Some newsmen were informed of the planned handoff and series of events leading up to it at least an hour before the scuffle took place.

"Listen, we talked it out. I think I listened to you," said the lean, 6-foot-7 Mr. Tarr in a steady voice, moments after he had spun Jim Martin, a 25-year-old former seminarian, to the carpet of his office with a thrust of his arm.

Mr. Martin had grabbed Mr. Tarr's left wrist and tried to place a handcuff on it.

Jim Good, 28, another former seminarian, had grabbed Mr. Tarr's right wrist with similar intent and been shaken off moments before Mr. Martin was sent sprawling.

"The conversation is over but the killing will go on," said Rosemary Kelly, who said she was a member of a draft resistance movement in New York City.

The scuffle came at the end of a 45-minute conversation between the five members and Mr. Tarr.

Miss Kelly read to Mr. Tarr a "summons to public accountability for war crimes and

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After Courting 'Northern Neighbor'

U.S. Still a Friend, Trudeau Insists

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, June 6 (NYT)—Since his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has spoken so expansively of Canadian friendship with "our neighbor to the north" that he has aroused new questions about his fidelity to the neighbor to the south.

However, the prime minister insists that "Americans are not only our neighbors and allies, but they are even our friends."

He said as much, he reported, to Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, in Moscow.

Without marked success, Mr. Trudeau's "opposition tried" last

week to pin him down on whether he now equates Canada's relations with the Soviet Union and those with the United States. Or, he was asked, has he begun a new exercise in asserting Canadian nationalism, the current synonym for anti-Americanism?

Robert L. Stanfield, the Conservative opposition leader, contends that the prime minister is leading Canada on a course at odds with the aims of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He noted that the communiqué a week ago at the end of Mr. Trudeau's visit to the Soviet Union called for an international security conference and for arms reduction, but that it did not mention the NATO call for a West Berlin settlement.

Another critic in Commons, Wallace Nesbitt, an Ontario Conservative, accused Mr. Trudeau of allowing Soviet leaders to use him in their effort "to drive a wedge between Canada and the United States." "They [the Russians] don't give a hoot about us," Mr. Nesbitt declared.

But if the suspicions regarding Mr. Trudeau's Americanism, or lack of it, are difficult to substantiate, he has not dispelled them with a comprehensive report on what he intended to accomplish in the Soviet Union.

During a debate in Commons, he said that he was merely trying to pursue "a constructive and imaginative foreign policy," and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

New Lava Stream Pours From Etna

CATANIA, Sicily, June 6 (Reuters)—The volcano Etna, silent for about a week, roared back to life today, causing alarm again in the villages nestled on its slopes.

For 56 days, up to last Monday, the volcano poured out lava which came close to destroying the village of Forizzo, threatened two others and caused millions of dollars worth of damage.

Tonight, after a mighty explosion, molten lava started pouring from the mountain above the villages, rumbling down beside the now solidified streams which stopped only a week ago. At its present rate it is expected to reach cultivated areas later tonight, and become a real threat to the village of Sant'Alfio tomorrow.

3-Man Russian Satellite Heads for Salyut Linkup

Steers for 2d Rendezvous In 6 Weeks

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 6 (NYT)—A Soviet spacecraft, the Soyuz-11, was launched this morning with three men aboard. During the day, it corrected its orbit in apparent preparation for rendezvous with the scientific station Salyut.

It was the second time in six weeks that a manned craft had been sent aloft to dock with the orbital station, which has been circling the earth since April 19. Soyuz-10 linked up with Salyut for five-and-a-half hours during a brief two-day test mission April 23 to 25.

The Soyuz-11 was launched at 7:55 a.m. Moscow time, from the Baikonur manned space center, in Kazakhstan, while the orbital station was completing its 77th circuit of the earth.

Detailed objectives of the Soyuz-11 mission were secret, as usual, but comments by the three cosmonauts at a news conference before the flight suggested that their mission would be longer and more complex than that of the previous Soyuz. Video-taped fragments of the session with Soviet newsmen were shown on television after the launching.

Lt. Col. Georgi T. Dobrovolski, 43, the spacecraft commander, said the crew had trained "for work on the ferry craft, for docking with the Salyut, and for engineering, astrophysical and medical experiments."

The preparations were presumed to refer to possible use of an astronomical telescope that may be installed on the Salyut station, as well as to studies of the effect of prolonged space flight on the human organism.

One of the two civilian engineers, Vladislav V. Volkov, 35, who is making his second space flight, described the current mission as "more difficult" than his first flight aboard Soyuz-7 in October, 1969, when three manned craft performed a week-long group flight in earth orbit.

Mr. Volkov also quipped, in answer to a newsmen's question, that a book he had written would be published soon "and you can use my material while I am flying."

The other civilian, Viktor I. Patsayev, 37, who is on his first space mission, was described as having been trained specifically as a test engineer for work with the orbital station Salyut.

The initial parameters of the Soyuz-11 orbit were not announced.

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SOVIET SPACEMEN—The crew of Soyuz-11, shown during training in the craft, are from left, Vladislav Volkov, the pilot Georgi Dobrovolski, and Viktor Patsayev.

Also on Tokyo Relations

Rogers in Paris to Confer On OECD and the Mideast

PARIS, June 6 (UPI)—Secretary of State William F. Rogers arrived in Paris today for a busy round of talks on subjects ranging from the Middle East and Western economic situations to Japanese-American relations.

He will be chairman of the annual ministerial meeting tomorrow and Tuesday of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which groups the United States, Canada and Japan with the most industrially advanced nations of Western Europe.

The OECD, whose headquarters are in Paris, acts as a coordinating body for Western economic and trade policies. It will get its 23rd member during the meeting, when Australia will join.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Middle East Meetings

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey, who arrived with Mr. Rogers from the just concluded ministerial NATO meeting in Lisbon, said Mr. Rogers would be holding talks on the Middle East with French officials and America's senior diplomatic envoy to Cairo, Donald

Moscow Reacts

Cautiously to NATO Stand

MOSCOW, June 6 (NYT)—The Soviet Union reacted cautiously yesterday to Friday's communiqué by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which called for further probing of Soviet intentions on the reduction of forces in Central Europe.

The initial commentaries by Tass, the Soviet press agency, and Izvestia, the government newspaper, expressed disappointment that the NATO countries were not more enthusiastic about the proposal made by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, to begin talks on troop and armament reductions.

Soviet Minister in U.K.

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Semyon Tsurupin, former envoy to the Geneva disarmament talks, flew to London on one day's notice yesterday for talks on East-West troop cuts in Europe.

Meetings with officials are expected to be scheduled tomorrow.

They'd Censure Rejection

Heath Urges EEC for Sake Of U.K. Future Generations

LONDON, June 6 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Edward Heath, in a message to a pro-Common Market rally in London today, said Britons must seize the opportunity of going into Europe—or be condemned by future generations.

The message came on the eve of the departure for Luxembourg of Britain's chief European Economic Community negotiator, Geoffrey Rippon, who will have further talks with the EEC Council of Ministers on Britain's application.

Today's Youth for Europe rally in Trafalgar Square was staged by the Greater London Young Conservatives and followed a big rally yesterday by EEC opponents led by the Common Market Safeguards Campaign.

Mr. Heath's message said that in the next few weeks it would become clear whether satisfactory terms could be reached between the government and the EEC.

Mr. Heath added: "I believe that Britain and her European neighbors now have the unique opportunity of taking a major step towards the unity of Western Europe."

"We have the chance of combining our efforts in a community which could further the prosperity of our people, and provide the basis for a more effective European influence for good in the world."

He said that if the opportunity of going into Europe were missed, "We shall, I believe, be condemned by young people in this country and by future generations for our lack of vision."

At a Labor party rally at Duns in southern Scotland today, the opposition spokesman on defense and former Common Market minister, George Thompson, warned his party not to use the Common Market issue as a short cut to a general election.

Mr. Thompson added: "We would more probably end up with the worst of both worlds—without an election, with our own credibility reduced, and with our ranks disunited."

Anthony Wedgwood Benn, opposition trade and industry spokesman and an EEC supporter, said the public should have the final say about entry, through a referendum. Writing in the French foreign policy quarterly "Freux," he added: "The British people are increasingly reluctant to make a change when they have not been consulted."

7 Million Muscovites

MOSCOW, June 6 (Reuters)—The population of Moscow has reached 7,061,000, according to a nationwide census completed earlier this year. Tass news agency said today. The figure represents an increase of 17 percent over 1959, when the last census was held.



ANTI-EEC—Renee Short, Labor party member of Parliament, was one of four MPs who staged an anti-Common Market rally Saturday in London. Speakers urged supporters of the movement to sign a petition to the queen calling for a national referendum on the EEC.

Gallup Poll

6 out of 10 Americans Regret Involvement in Vietnam War

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute
of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., June 6.—The proportion of Americans who think it was a mistake to become involved in Vietnam has reached an all-time high of 6 in 10—a complete reversal of opinion from five and one-half years ago. In the latest nationwide survey,

61 percent of all persons interviewed believe the U.S. made a mistake sending troops to Vietnam, compared to 28 percent who say we did not make a mistake and 11 percent who are undecided.

In the first survey on the issue, conducted five and one-half years ago, in August 1965, the comparable percentages were 24

percent, 61 percent and 15 percent undecided.

Republicans during the last five and one-half years have changed their views about U.S. involvement to almost the same extent as Democrats. This fact could spell trouble for President Nixon in the primaries next spring. It will be recalled that one of the factors in President Johnson's decision not to run for re-election in 1968 was the emergence of a Democratic "peace" candidate, Eugene McCarthy, in the New Hampshire primary.

The increasing disillusionment with U.S. involvement in Vietnam is clearly recorded in the following table, which shows a dramatic change in opinions among key groups in the population:

Vietnam a Mistake?		Per Cent Saying "Yes"	
		Aug. '65 Latest	
NATIONAL	61	24	61
Republicans	58	28	58
Democrats	64	22	64
Independents	26	60	26
31-35 years	14	58	14
36-40 years	22	60	22
41 & over	29	63	29
College	24	61	24
High school	22	61	22
Grade school	26	63	26

In the latest survey, a total of 1,500 persons, 18 and older, were interviewed in more than 300 localities across the nation. Interviewing was conducted May 7 through 19.



CITY SIGHTS—Some of the 600 sheep moved through Stockholm early Saturday morning to their summer pastures. It took six hours for the flocks to cross the city.

Allies Count 257 Dead Reds In 3 Battles Over Weekend

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, June 6 (UPI).—Clashes between North Vietnamese regulars and U.S. and South Vietnamese forces continued today around a mountain-top government base high above the main road between Khe Sanh and Quang Tri, with a pre-dawn enemy attack in which 63 Communist soldiers were killed, according to government reports.

The attack came shortly after 2 a.m., a mile and a half northwest of Firebase Sarge, 12 miles northeast of Khe Sanh near the Demilitarized Zone. Two South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 12 were reported wounded in the attack, which was repelled with artillery and U.S. helicopter gunships.

In the same area yesterday afternoon, American helicopter gunships killed 58 North Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed a mortar position. Earlier in the day, Saigon reported 100 more enemy troops killed in a third engagement. In all during the past two days, the allies say they have killed 257 Communists in the area, which was a funneling point for nearly all the men and supplies for the South Vietnamese invasion of Laos last winter.

Dry Season Attacks
After the pullout from Laos, Khe Sanh and most of the area west of Firebase Sarge was left to the enemy again, and now that the dry season is well established there, the North Vietnamese have moved in and stepped up their attacks.

To offset the infiltration, the South Vietnamese began a new operation last Sunday in which several thousand troops have the mission of clearing and blocking infiltration routes in western Quang Tri Province. They are supported by helicopters of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division but, a military spokesman here said today, no American ground forces have been committed to the operation.

Most of the American ground forces in this northernmost part of South Vietnam are to the east of Firebase Sarge. During the past two weeks they have been coming under almost daily mortar, rocket and artillery barrages from

locations suspected to be just along the southern part of the DMZ.

A second major South Vietnamese operation, also supported by the American 101st Airborne Division, has been under way in the mountains west of Hue and around the A Shau Valley since April. The South Vietnamese have reported no major fighting there, although one American soldier was killed and six were wounded when they were attacked by enemy forces 21 miles southeast of Hue yesterday afternoon.

Other battle action centered around the embattled Vietnamese artillery base called Firebase 5, in the Central Highlands. Government forces said they killed 33 enemy troops there yesterday and suffered only "light" casualties.

U.S. Officer in Confinement In U.K. for Anti-War Protest

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—A U.S. Air Force officer serving in Britain said yesterday he has been placed under restriction and may face court martial for taking part in a public protest against the Vietnam war.

"I believe there is no lawful justification for this restriction," said Capt. Tom Culver, 39, of Westfield, N.J.

"I believe it is being imposed to punish me because I dared to speak my mind against the war in Vietnam."

A U.S. Air Force spokesman admitted Capt. Culver is under restriction at the Lakenheath base near the university town of Cambridge.

The spokesman said the base commander ordered the restriction "pending an investigation," but declined further comment.

Capt. Culver, a legal officer at the Lakenheath base, was one of about 200 American servicemen who assembled peacefully outside the U.S. Embassy in London last Monday. They handed in an anti-Vietnam war petition addressed to President Nixon.

Confined to Quarters
Capt. Culver, a bachelor who has served six years in the Air Force, said in a telephone interview he has been confined to officers' quarters at the Lakenheath base without access to "virtually any place where I could meet and talk with other servicemen."

Asked if he considered himself under arrest, he replied: "I am confined. I am impaired—matter of fact I am in the same status as Lt. Calley, the same sort of restriction."

"As matter of fact I think Calley is rather less restricted than I am."

Capt. Culver said he had been told proceedings will be taken against him June 23 at Lakenheath. He said he did not know whether he would face a court martial or a disciplinary board—but I suspect it will be a court martial."

During Monday's protest meeting outside the embassy in Grosvenor Square, none of the American servicemen wore uniforms.

6 Black GIs Arrested In Vietnam 'Fragging'

SEOUL, June 6 (AP).—Six black American soldiers have been arrested in connection with a series of recent explosions at a U.S. Army camp near Seoul that were linked to racial troubles, a military source said Friday.

Several fragmentation grenades and a body trap, stolen from an Army ammunition store, went off May 22 and 23 at Camp Humphreys, 35 miles south of here, injuring an American guard and three South Koreans and badly damaging an Army helicopter.

Launching Seen
Following recent practice, the launching of Soyuz-11 was shown in filmed fragments on television a few hours after it took place. The camera picked up the three cosmonauts as they alighted from a bus, dressed in leather jackets and trousers, but waving away from the scene while they reported to the unidentified head of the Soviet program that they were ready for the mission.

During televised excerpts of exchanges between ground control and the spacecraft crew during the first five minutes after launching, the sound track was repeatedly erased, presumably when unpublished mission details were being discussed.

[Moscow television tonight showed a video-recording of a communication session with Soyuz-11 as it was making its orbit of the earth, United Press International reported.]

Cosmos-426 Launched
MOSCOW, June 6 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched its 426th unmanned Cosmos satellite, the Soviet news agency Tass reported. The news agency said the satellite carried scientific equipment to continue existing programs of space exploration.

At the same time, the Soviet robot moon car, has been checked out for its eighth lunar day. After six months on the moon, Lunokhod was reported last month to be gradually dying. However, it continues to operate, at least, on a limited scale.

Tass reported the vehicle's solar batteries were reactivated last night and "the operation of the on-board systems was checked." Lunokhod was found to have survived another two-week lunar night.

3 Cosmonauts Heading for Space Linkup

(Continued from Page 1)

After manual correction at 1:30 p.m., the spacecraft was said to be circling the earth at a maximum distance of 135 miles and a minimum of 115 miles, with an orbital angle of 51.6 degrees.

The present orbital parameters of the Salyut station have also not been disclosed. At last report, on May 15, it was in an orbit 217 by 185 miles. But these heights are presumed to have declined steadily because of atmospheric friction.

In view of the blackout, it was not clear whether today's orbital correction would be sufficient to insure a rendezvous with the Salyut. The crew took rest period from 3:40 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. while the Soyuz-11 was orbiting outside direct radio contact with ground stations in the Soviet Union.

The size and instrumentation of the Salyut have also been shrouded in secrecy, although the orbital station is widely believed to be the heaviest payload ever placed in earth orbit by the Soviet Union. The previous record was set by the 17-ton Proton-4, a scientific satellite launched in November, 1968.

'Overwhelming' Sight
After their return to earth April 25, members of the Soyuz-10 crew described the Salyut in guarded terms, using such expressions as "overwhelming" and "something you simply have to see."

One cosmonaut likened the docking of the Soyuz to a train entering a railroad terminal. Although the first joint experiment between the Salyut and a manned Soyuz had generally been expected to result in a prolonged joint flight and possible boarding of the huge scientific laboratory, the mission turned out to be a relatively short one.

Soviet spokesmen later said that the primary purpose of the Soyuz-10 mission had been to test new techniques of rendezvous and linkup with an orbital station. The present flight has been described as a continuation of the Soyuz-10 experiment.

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After Courting 'Northern Neighbor' Trudeau Insists Americans Are Allies, 'Even Friends'

(Continued from Page 1)

"Take a fresh look at the world and at Canadian interest in it," said the prime minister had said at a news conference in Moscow that while Canada remained a friend of the United States, the impact of American power was so great that it threatened to submerge Canada's identity.

The most effective counter-balance, in his opinion, would be Canada's other powerful neighbor across the Arctic, the Soviet Union. Geographically, the Soviet Union is just over the North Pole, and from Alert on Ellesmere Island, Canada's northernmost outpost, Moscow and Ottawa are about equidistant.

When Mr. Trudeau says he seeks new friends and trading partners for Canada, "not overwhelmingly dependent on or dominated by any one state or group of states," every listener knows he is alluding principally to the United States and its huge role here in business, industry and even culture.

In an informal, reflective discussion with reporters on the homebound flight from Leningrad on May 28, Mr. Trudeau conceded that he was uncertain whether the Soviet Union or Canada had benefited more from his visit.

He said he was astonished "that a great power like that [the Soviet Union] wants to sign a protocol that talks of yearly meetings [with Canada], that they should say: 'We will consult with you when there are some areas of tension in the world.' You know, there is something unequal in the equation."

A protocol signed by Mr. Trudeau and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin in Moscow calls for ministerial meetings periodically to take up agenda extending from political, economic, cultural and environmental issues to every aspect of the international situation.

The prime minister reported that both Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Brezhnev emphasized that any agreement with Canada "wasn't aimed against anybody," particularly the United States. When Mr. Trudeau asked Mr. Brezhnev for his assessment of American involvement in the world, the

Soviet leader "was full of apologies for commenting about this third party, and he kept repeating 'Well, you know, we're dealing with you; we're not doing this against the Americans or against anyone else.'"

"I made the point often enough," said Mr. Trudeau, "that the Americans are not only our neighbors and allies, but they are even our friends."

"I think this established quite clearly at the outset that we weren't trying to weaken the [Western] alliance and they weren't trying to drive a wedge."

Drug Addiction May Spur Cuts in GIs in Vietnam

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—Rep. Robert H. Steele, R., Conn., said today the high rate of heroin addiction among U.S. servicemen in Vietnam has prompted the Nixon administration to seek a step-up in its rate of troop withdrawal.

He said "high administration sources" told him an attempt would be made to increase the current rate of 14,300 men a month to about 20,000 beginning in December, reducing the total force in Vietnam to 50,000 or even perhaps 40,000 by July, 1972.

Rep. Steele said the plans were a direct result of his reports to the House Foreign Affairs Committee that "the soldier going to Vietnam today runs a far greater risk of becoming a heroin addict than a combat casualty."

Rep. Steele and Rep. Morgan F. Murphy, D., Ill., recently toured Vietnam and other allied nations to study the problem of drug abuse. They reported that 10 to 15 percent of American troops in Indochina are addicted to heroin.

Mariner-9 Nudged Into Mars Course

PASADENA, Calif., June 6 (AP).—Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory ignited the 300-pound thrust rocket engine of Mariner-9 for slightly more than five seconds Friday to bring the speeding U.S. spacecraft into an orbit of Mars by November.

"According to everything we've seen so far, the engine turned on and off at the correct time," a JPL spokesman said.

The burn increased Mariner-9's speed by 15 mph to 6,583 mph and was designed to put the craft into an orbit that will bring it within 750 miles of the red planet on Nov. 13.

Reggio Fugitive Arrested in Rome

ROME, June 6 (AP).—Giulio Franco, sought throughout Italy as a firebrand of the Reggio Calabria revolt, was arrested by police in a scuffle last night at a Fascist party rally in Rome.

Police recognized the bald, 40-year-old fugitive in the crowd at a central Rome square despite a bushy, black moustache. But a bushy, black moustache. But when they closed in on him some Fascists in the crowd resisted. Mr. Franco was taken to a local jail pending transfer to Reggio Calabria where he is charged with instigating to violence in the city's uprising last winter.

First Black General In Reserve Confirmed

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—The first black general in the military reserves was confirmed by the Senate Friday.

He is Brig. Gen. Benjamin L. Hunton, 51. In civilian life, Gen. Hunton is assistant director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines in charge of education and training.

N.Y. Zoo Bear Shot

NEW YORK, June 6 (Reuters).—A policeman shot dead a polar bear in the Central Park Zoo here yesterday after it bit a 20-year-old man on the hand and arm. He apparently had been teasing the bear and pushed an arm into its cage. He was not seriously hurt.

U.S. Air-Spy Photos Indicate China Is Building Nuclear Sub

By Michael Getler

GROTON, Conn., June 6 (UPI).—China appears to be building its first nuclear-powered submarine, according to U.S. aerial spy photographs.

Although the vessel is still in the early stages of construction, well-informed government officials say its hull is larger than any ever built in Chinese shipyards.

The configuration of the hull indicates to experts (describing the photographs) that the submarine will have a nuclear power plant, and that it probably will be an attack submarine rather than a missile-launching one.

Attack submarines could be used to knock out aircraft carriers, other surface vessels, or other submarines.

The Chinese now have more than 40 attack submarines, but many of these are old Soviet-built models. All of them are diesel-powered. Nuclear power enables submarines to remain at sea for months without refueling.

While the Chinese submarine force is small and weak compared to the American and Soviet underwater armadas, it is the world's third largest.

Modern Version
In recent years, the Chinese have been building a modernized version of the 1940-vintage R-class medium-range submarine, which is also diesel-powered. Those submarines do not have the range to cruise far from the Chinese mainland.

The Chinese also have a missile-firing submarine, a copy of the Soviet Stas-class vessel. The Chinese built it in their shipyard at Dairen, Manchuria, in 1964 from parts left behind by the Soviets after they broke off their technical and military assistance to China in the early 1960s.

The G-class submarine carries only three short-range (200-mile) missiles. U.S. experts estimate it would take the Chinese eight to ten years to develop and build a nuclear-powered submarine and missile-launching combination comparable to the U.S. Polaris.

A number of American China-watchers believe the recent trend in Chinese weaponry is toward short- and medium-range arms against the Soviet Union, rather than long-range ones needed to hurt the United States.

100th A-Sub
Meanwhile, at Groton Friday, the U.S. Navy launched its 100th nuclear-powered submarine, the USS Silverclad. The USS Nautilus, the world's first nuclear-powered submarine, was launched 17 years ago.

The Silverclad is the 99th attack submarine to join the U.S. fleet. The other 41 boats carry Polaris and Poseidon ballistic missiles.

While the U.S. Navy has stopped building missile-firing submarines, attack subs are still being produced at the rate of about five a year.

Navy Secretary John Chafee, speaking at the launching, said the Soviet Union turned out three times as many nuclear-powered submarines last year as the United States, but are still building missile-firing vessels in an attempt to match the superior American fleet.

U.S. Super Quiet Sub
GROTON, Conn., June 6 (UPI). The Navy laid the keel Saturday for its first "super quiet" nuclear submarine and got a strong indication from Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that

it was understood U.S. Navy's discussions with the implications of year cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union.

Egyptian spokesmen in out of their way to stir Egyptian sovereignty in the Red Sea, but they have no interest or ability to seek a solution of the conflict.

Ulster Bombs Go Off as Army and Catholics Clash
BELFAST, June 6 (UPI).—A series of bomb explosions rocked Belfast during the night, injuring at least eight persons. At the same time Roman Catholic rioters clashed with British troops.

A grenade bomb blew out the front of a police station in the Catholic Roden Street area last night.

No policemen were injured, but two children in a house nearby were hurt by flying glass and a pregnant woman was taken to hospital suffering from shock.

Four persons suffered cuts and shock and their car was wrecked by a bomb explosion at an electricity sub-station.

Smaller bombs exploded near an army jeep and at a wine shop but caused little damage and no casualties.

Troops clashed with a group of demonstrators in the Catholic housing estates of Ballymurphy and Unity Flats. Three rioters were arrested and another taken to hospital.

Russians Scuba Dive Under Polar Cap

MOSCOW, June 6 (UPI).—Russia has sent men beneath the north polar ice cap in scuba diving suits to inspect and photograph its underside, Tass said today. It said it was the first time such dives had ever been made.

"They went under the ice 350 yards away from the place of immersion and reaching a depth of 195 feet," it said, adding that the men found "the lower layers of ice bear traces of enormous stresses and compression, which was once caused by collisions of tectonic plates."

French Premier Loses a Title

PARIS, June 6 (UPI). Prime Minister Jacques Chabanolles, complaining he "often lost his condition" today gave up the title he held for the past five years in the French open championships.

Playing under the Perrier, an anagram of his name, Mr. Chabanolles and Henri Pelizzari for 3-6 to Robert Abder of France, and Robert of Australia.

Rogers Set Busy Round Talks in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)
sources, will also meet Georges Pompidou and Minister Jacques Chabanolles before leaving Paris.

Sadat Message Repetition
CAIRO, June 6 (UPI).—United States ends a promotion an Israeli pullback the Suez Canal and a re of the waterway have momentum in the last 10 minutes of an interview from Egyptian officials.

Mr. Rogers flew to report to Mr. Rogers on meetings he had in recent concerning the canal matters. Mr. Rogers (with Egyptian President Sadat last Friday and reported to be carrying a message from the Egyptian President to President Nixon.

Before meeting with Mr. Rogers, Mr. Rogers consulted Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi, who traveled to Beirut to talk with Mohammed El-edr of Al-Ahram, the official Cairo daily, and Mr. Sadat's most trusted advisers.

The focus of the meeting was on finding of implementing Mr. Sadat's Feb. 4 for a n of the Suez Canal following Israeli pullback.

Mr. Rogers understood U.S. Navy's discussions with the implications of year cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union.

Egyptian spokesmen in out of their way to stir Egyptian sovereignty in the Red Sea, but they have no interest or ability to seek a solution of the conflict.

Kreisky Quits Host
VIENNA, June 6 (UPI).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky today left the hospital Friday one-week treatment of his Doctors described his son "satisfactory."

WEATHER

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4 Killed in 2 Accidents

5 WW-II Planes Collide And 4 Crash in U.S. Race

CAPE MAY, N.J., June 6 (AP)—Five World War-II-style fighter planes were involved in two midair collisions within minutes of each other at the National Air Races here yesterday and four crashed in flames, killing the four pilots.

The four planes, T-6 Navy trainers, were among seven that took off at 3 p.m. for a heat of the races. Fifteen minutes later, as they flashed over the starting line 50 feet above the ground, one of them scraped another, lost a wing, and plummeted to the ground, bursting into flames. The scraped plane landed undamaged.

The remaining planes had completed one three-mile lap when three more were involved in a midair collision and crashed in a wooded area adjacent to the airport.

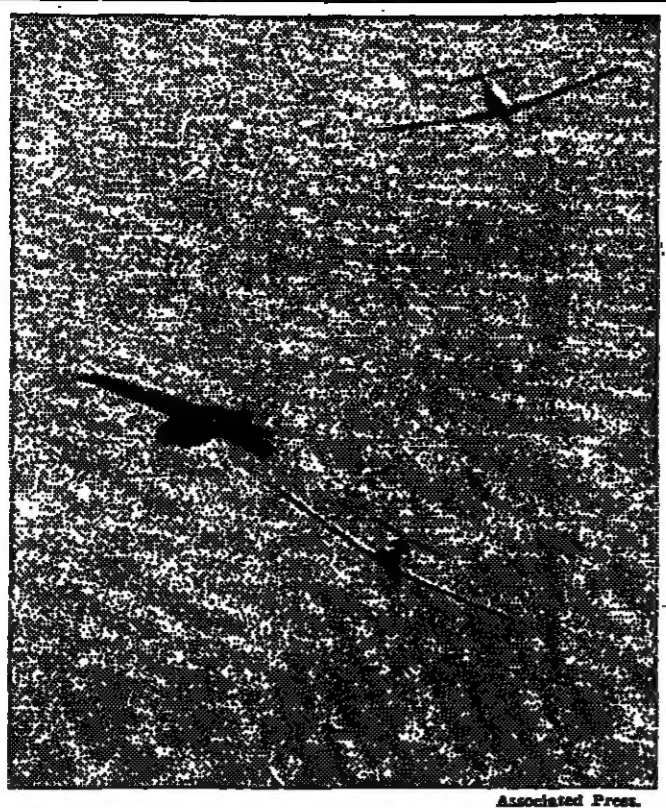
The accidents occurred far from the spectator area, and race officials said there was never any danger to the 15,000 collectors.

The dead were identified as Richard Minges, 34, Victor Baker, 43; Edwin Snyder, 47, and Joseph Quinn, 32. Officials said Mr. Minges was killed in the first collision and the three others in the second.

Race officials said they would continue the races, which involve about 50 planes and pilots. They began Wednesday and were to conclude today.

They don't stop the Indianapolis 500, a spokesman said. Today in Plainville, Conn., stunt pilot Gilbert Villetto, of New Haven, was killed in an air show when the biplane he was flying took a nosedive and crashed into a sand pit just beyond the airfield, police said.

In North Kingston, R.I., yesterday, a pilot was killed when his propeller-driven plane crashed during an air show at Quonset Point Naval Air Station.



FIRST OF TWO—The plane at left has just collided with the one nearest it, losing part of its wing. It crashed, killing its pilot. Minutes later in the same air race at Cape May, N.J., three more planes collided and crashed, killing all three pilots. The second plane in the accident shown here landed safely.

U.S. Sets Racial Quotas for Chicago Projects

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—The federal government announced today that it will impose racial quotas on federal construction projects in Chicago, to insure that minority groups will have a fair share of the work.

The Chicago plan was the most ambitious of several "homestead" voluntary programs to train and hire workers from minority groups. Under the plan, 4,000 members of minorities were to be hired or trained.

However, the plan is in disarray. Its director, Alderman Fred J. Hubbard, a protégé of Mayor Richard J. Daley, is missing, and a \$95,000 of the total \$250,000 allotted to the plan by the United States Labor Department. A lawsuit charging Mr. Hubbard with forgery has been issued.

Since the plan became effective months ago, 885 members of minorities have begun apprenticeship training but few have been hired or trained.

No Faith Left

Mr. Fletcher said blacks in Chicago no longer have any faith in a voluntary plan.

"Therefore, the federal government has no other option," a assistant secretary added.

"We expect a lot of opposition, a kinds of suits to be filed, and setting up the plan," he said. "So we are not going to skidily impose a plan simply because we have a good reason, because we want to do it right, order to win in court."

Malcolm R. Lovell Jr., the department's assistant secretary for manpower, meanwhile, said the department's counsel was conducting an investigation to see if legal steps might be taken to recover the money already spent under the plan.

"We plan to exercise our legal rights to reclaim the taxpayers' money," Mr. Lovell said. "Government money is government money, and the solicitor is checking it out."

Segregation Drops Sharply in South Schools

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—Final government figures for the 1970-71 school year now ending disclose a dramatic drop in the segregation of Southern schools over the past two years, administration sources disclosed yesterday.

According to a survey conducted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the percentage of black pupils attending majority-white schools jumped from 18.4 percent to 39.1 percent in the last two years, while the percentage of black children attending segregated, all-black schools dropped from 88 percent to 44.1 percent in the same period.

The figures suggest more progress in the elimination of the dual school system than was indicated by preliminary data released by the department in January, and exceeded the expectations of some of President Nixon's associates.

Nixon Dedicates a 'Seaport' Opening Oklahoma to Gulf

By Don Oberdorfer

PORT OF CATOOSA, Okla., June 6 (WP).—President Nixon stood on the bank of the Verdigris River yesterday and dedicated an "Oklahoma seaport" in the name of progress and posterity.

The \$1.5 billion waterway project stretching from here to the lower Mississippi River will bring "a whole new era of growth and development" in the Arkansas River basin, the President declared.

The dedication of the McClellan-Kerr Navigation System, named for Sen. John L. McClellan, D. Ark., and the late Sen. Robert S. Kerr, D. Okla., brought the President, three cabinet members, two governors, House Speaker Carl Albert, D. Okla., other political dignitaries and tens of thousands of local citizens to the dusty terminus of what orators called "a new wonder of the world."

Mr. Nixon recalled that nearly 50 years ago the Oklahoma humorist Will Rogers jokingly dared public-works supporters in Congress to "get me a harbor on the Verdigris River at Oologah" just 16 miles north of the site of yesterday's dedication here.

From here at Catoosa, 20 miles outside Tulsa, the once-wild Verdigris and Arkansas Rivers have been converted into a series of placid lakes and canals that will take river-boat traffic 440 miles to join the Mississippi River below Memphis.

Women Take Part in Swiss Ballot

BERN, June 6 (AP).—Swiss men for the first time joined in a national vote to approve two measures. One measure, an amendment to the federal constitution obliging the government to fight pollution and to yield additional revenues of 170 and 250 million Swiss francs (\$41.6 and \$61.2 million) a year, chiefly by slightly raising indirect sales taxes.

Some 1.85 million women, who won the vote on national referenda in an all-male referendum last February, were eligible cast their ballots together with 5 million men. The turnout was low among men and men.

Berlin Phone Link

BERLIN, June 6 (AP).—Ten telephone lines were opened today between East and West Berlin, bringing to 30 the number lines available for Berliners talk to each other across the II. The first lines were opened on 31.

Miami and Mexico start in Paris

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Pair Linked To Shooting of 2 N.Y. Police

Panthers Arrested With Submachine Gun

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP).—Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy said last night that two former defendants in the Black Panther 13 bomb-conspiracy trial have been linked to the May 19 machine-gunning of two patrolmen here.

The two men, Richard Moore, 25, and Edward Joseph, 18, were arrested early yesterday with two other men in the holdup of a Bronx social club. One of the four men carried a submachine gun, police said. The others were armed with two shotguns and a rifle, according to police.

During prosecution testimony at the arraignment of the four defendants, Assistant District Attorney Richard Shaffer said the submachine gun recovered at the social club was "positively identified" as the weapon used to shoot the two patrolmen on May 19.

No charges have as yet been filed against the two suspects in connection with the shooting.

Jumped Ball

Mr. Moore and Mr. Joseph had disappeared earlier this year after jumping bail. Mr. Moore, who forfeited \$100,000 bail in the midst of the trial, had been reported to have fled to Algeria.

All 13 defendants in the Panther trial, including Mr. Moore, were subsequently acquitted. Mr. Joseph's case was severed from the trial because of his age.

Mr. Murphy issued a statement to newsmen at police headquarters last night saying a joint investigation by city detectives and the Federal Bureau of Investigation "has resulted in connecting two of the prisoners with the machine-gunning . . . of Patrolmen Nicholas J. Binetti and Thomas P. Curry."

He identified the two as Mr. Moore and Mr. Joseph and said the District Attorney's Office wanted them held without bail.

Patrolmen Binetti and Curry had been on duty outside the home of New York prosecuting attorney Frank S. Hogan when they pursued a car headed the wrong way on a one-way street. As they pulled alongside the vehicle, one of its occupants fired a burst from an automatic weapon into their car, wounding both of them critically.

Drama at Dulles Airport A Pistol-Packing Hijacker Talked Out of Israel Flight

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—A United Air Lines flight crew dissuaded an armed hijacker from a trip to Israel Friday night at Dulles International Airport, where the gunman had forced their short-haul Boeing-727 twin-jet to land.

The FBI later identified him as Glen Elmo Riggs, 58, a retired coal miner from Ashford, W.Va.

After forcing the plane down at Dulles, the hijacker released all 63 passengers and three stewards unharmed. But he held the flight crew hostage and demanded a long-range jet to take him to Tel Aviv.

For three harrowing hours the hijacker held the crewmen at gunpoint, until 2d Officer Greg D. Colilton obtained possession of his gun.

"I tried to keep him talking," Mr. Colilton said later. "He cooked and uncooked the gun 50 or 60 times."

Gun on Seat

Mr. Colilton said the man kept changing his mind about the trip to Israel and finally agreed he would rather go back to West Virginia. Then Mr. Colilton saw he had gone for a drink of water and had left his gun on his seat.

"I put the gun in my pocket and the man calmed right down," Mr. Colilton said.

The flight had originated in Atlanta, Ga., and had stopped in Bristol, Va., and Charleston, W.Va., where the hijacker embarked, before starting the final leg of its planned flight to Newark, N.J.

But the gunman diverted the plane and it landed at Dulles at 8:01 p.m. The hijacker demanded a long-range plane to Israel. Large jetliners of the sort he requested were diverted from Dulles Airport until midnight. After dark a large Pan American plane landed and parked as far away from the hijacked plane as possible. A spokesman said United was prepared to furnish a long-range jet to meet the hijacker's demands if it proved necessary.

After Mr. Colilton had possession of the gun, he went forward and gave it to the captain, who informed the airport tower by radio. FBI agents, plus local and state police, boarded and handcuffed the hijacker. He was taken at midnight before a U.S. magistrate in Alexandria, Va., and charged with aircraft piracy, which is punishable by death.

Can't Remember

Although told he was not expected to enter a plea, or make any statement, Riggs said, "I can't hardly remember anything about it. I'm bound to be guilty or I wouldn't be here . . ." He was sent to jail without bail.

He had told the 727 crew that they would have to fly him to Tel Aviv because "a bomb was going to come to America." His brother, James, said in Madison, Wis., that Glen Riggs had wanted to go to Israel for years.

"I don't know where he picked it up," said James Riggs. "Must have been from the Bible. He's not Jewish and I don't think he's even aware of what the situation is in Israel."

He added that his brother had lived alone since a divorce more than 20 years ago and had been jailed many times in Boone County, Va., for drunkenness.



Glen Elmo Riggs

Reagan, Denying New Charge, Asserts He Paid All His Taxes

LOS ANGELES, June 6 (NYT).—Gov. Ronald Reagan insisted Friday that he had "paid every tax" he owed.

The governor said last month that he paid no state income taxes for 1970 because of "business losses." Under questioning from newsmen last month, he issued a written statement asserting that he had paid more than \$91,000 in taxes in the last five years.

The controversy was renewed last week when a college radio reporter, Mrs. Rosemary King, who discovered the nonpayment of taxes for 1970, said that Mr. Reagan had also failed to pay state income taxes for another year since his election in 1966.

"Ladies and gentlemen," the governor said at a news conference Friday, "I have paid every tax obligation that I had. I issued a statement in writing. Everything you need to know about my tax status is in that statement."

Earned \$44,100 in '70

As governor of California, Mr. Reagan earned a gross income of \$44,100 last year. It has been reported that he paid about \$14,000 in property taxes.

Mrs. King, a journalism student at Sacramento State College, did not identify in her radio broadcast.

Beach Pollution Spreads in Italy

ROME, June 6 (NYT).—The most popular beaches of the Italian coastline around Rome, Naples and Genoa have been declared serious pollution areas. The National Research Council's Water Institute published yesterday an alarming report on the growing pollution of the Italian coast. The report was part of a campaign begun last month by Italian authorities to alert the public to the "deterioration of the environment."

Many of Italy's sea resorts were described in the report as highly polluted from sewage, oil residue and industrial wastes.

Along the Roman coast, 118 of 134 bathing beaches tested were polluted.

N.Y. Gets U.S. Grant For Drug Traffic War

WASHINGTON, June 6 (Reuters).—The federal government Friday announced a grant of \$7.5 million to New York State to fight heroin and other drug addiction in New York City.

The grant—intended to establish a city narcotics prosecution force—was announced after a meeting here between President Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who had appealed for government help against soaring heroin addiction.

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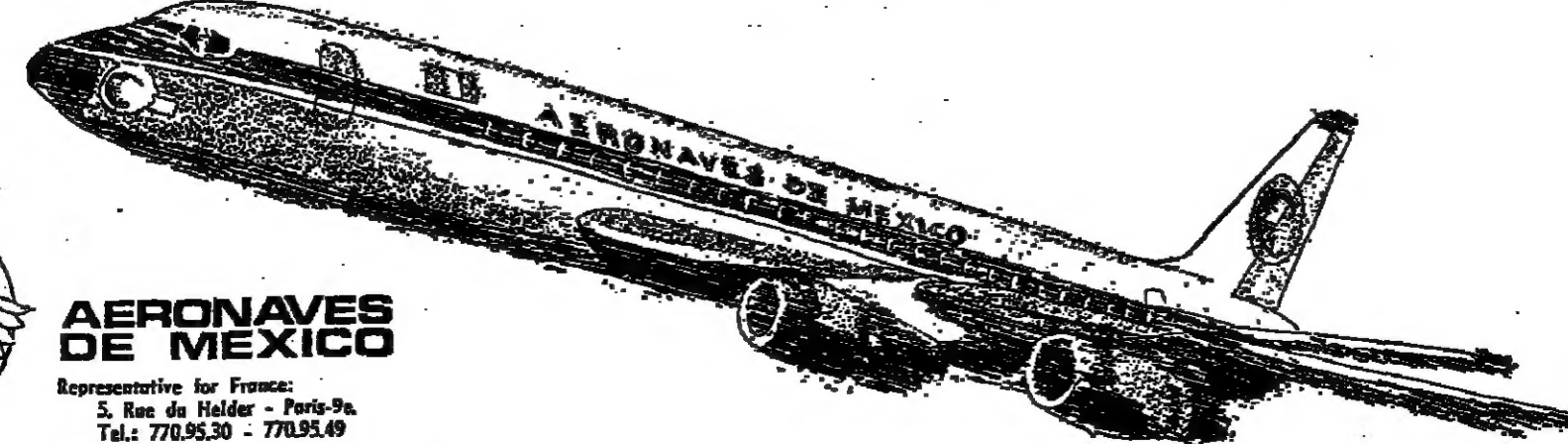
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Canada and Its Neighbors

Prime Minister Trudeau's journey to the Soviet Union has been variously described in Canada as "primarily a good will trip" and "an 11-day honeymoon to Samarkand at government expense." More serious comment, however, revolves around the effect of his mission on Canadian-American relations. Normally, assertions of Canadian independence from its big neighbor to the south are rather belated by Canadians. But they are sensitive to the possibility that Mr. Trudeau may have created a new dependence on the big neighbor to the northwest.

The prime minister himself was not unaware that when the Kremlin proposes annual consultations with Canada, "there is something unequal in the equation." He has also reiterated on a number of occasions that the Americans are not only Canada's neighbors and allies "but even our friends." But he has also had a kind of Gaullist consciousness (expressed with rather less than De Gaulle's customary vigor) that the United States is just too big for Canada's good.

There is another matter which should not be overlooked. Just as Canada's recognition of Peking was followed by a new, large sale of Canadian wheat to China, so the protocol signed in Moscow was followed by a contract for selling the same commodity to the Soviet Union. Mr. Trudeau was quite unpopular in the prairie provinces a couple of years ago when he asked Canadian wheat farmers if they expected him to be a salesman for their crops. Now he has proved himself quite a good one, and this may help the Canadian economy balance off its importations of goods and reduce its importations of capital from the United States. It won't do Mr. Trudeau's Liberals any harm in the Canadian west, either.

None of this can do any basic damage to Canadian-American relations. There are possibilities of friction in the Arctic, where Canada sees in the Soviet example, and techniques, help for its own plans for development. If, after protesting the potential use of American tankers in the Northwest Passage, Canada were to welcome Soviet ships, there might be trouble—including disillusionment for those American conservationists who believe Canada to be chiefly concerned with fighting pollution, rather than with nationalism. But for the present, this is a rather academic consideration.

Canada and the United States, for all their differences, have too much in common to separate too widely on matters of genuinely mutual concern. Indeed, the main problem for Canada is not its relations with either the United States or the Soviet Union, but relations among the provinces of this highly diverse federation. Shortly there will be constitutional issues of great importance discussed in Victoria, B.C. Many in Quebec believe it is only a matter of time before the "two nations"—anglophone and francophone—become so in fact, linked only by something on the order of the European Common Market.

This may be sheer illusion—the true separatists are still a minority in Quebec, and francophones are spread throughout Canada. But if it should seriously threaten to come to pass, Canada would do well to consider the position of the pre-Serajevo Balkans, lying between the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Russians. Canada's best assurance of independence is not in playing off the United States against the Soviet Union, or vice-versa, but in its own united strength, "from sea unto the sea."

The Vietnam Debate

Another serious setback for South Vietnamese forces and a fresh expression of presidential determination to hang on in Indochina until the Saigon regime can defend itself lend weight to two carefully qualified moves in Congress this week designed to set a cutoff date for U.S. military action in Southeast Asia.

Revising the overblown rhetoric that has been used for more than a decade to justify U.S. intervention in Vietnam, President Nixon told a news conference last week: "To allow a take-over of South Vietnam by the Communist aggressor would not only result in the loss of seventeen million people in South Vietnam, it would greatly increase the danger of that kind of aggression and also the danger of a larger war in the Pacific and the world."

The President defined his aim as ending the war in a way that would give the South Vietnamese "a reasonable chance to defend themselves against Communist aggression."

The trouble is that the United States, having expended more than 45,000 American lives and \$100 billion worth of American resources and having trained and equipped a million-man South Vietnamese Army, can well feel that it has already given South Vietnam every reasonable chance for self-preservation.

The pathetic performance of South Vietnamese troops in eastern Cambodia last week offers further evidence, after the fiasco in Laos, that Saigon's forces still cannot stand on their own. This fresh failure reinforces concern that President Nixon's formula for ending the American military role in Indochina through Vietnamization is, instead, a prescription for indefinite involvement.

The President's persisting unwillingness to face up to the realities in Indochina has made many congressmen feel obliged to consider action to reassert the rightful role of Congress in determining foreign policy. The House will have an opportunity this week to register its first direct vote on the question of ending the Vietnam war when it considers an amendment to bar the use of funds under a military procurement bill for continuation of the Southeast Asian conflict after Jan. 1, 1972. Since procurement funds are committed long in advance of

actual deliveries, the amendment would have no significant early impact on the conduct of the war. But passage of the amendment, introduced by Reps. Lucien Nedzi, a Michigan Democrat, and Charles Whalen, an Ohio Republican, would provide a signal to the White House of the changing bipartisan mood in Congress.

Meanwhile, the Senate is scheduled to begin debate on a more clear-cut challenge to the President's war policy: the McGovern-Hatfield amendment to the Selective Service Act, calling for withdrawal of all American forces from Indochina by the end of this year. This amendment, which was defeated 55 to 39 last year, has been significantly modified to make withdrawal contingent on action by Hanoi to release American prisoners of war. A new section provides that, if within 60 days after enactment of the amendment North Vietnam has not made arrangements for releasing the prisoners of war by Dec. 31, 1971, the withdrawal deadline will be extended and Congress may "authorize such further action as is recommended by the President" to secure the prisoners' release.

It is understandable but nonetheless tragic that the President's policies have caused so many of both parties in Congress to abandon hope for a conclusion of the war through negotiations, the only course that offers even the remotest hope for a viable peace in Southeast Asia. By elbowing aside potential openings for progress in Paris, downgrading the status of his negotiators there and shifting strategy to pursue the will-o'-the-wisp of military victory, Mr. Nixon has made it hard for anyone to believe that he has much bargaining leverage left.

At this moment he seems to be moving toward a date of his own for terminating American troop involvement in Vietnam ground operations, with 1972 election politics a consideration in that timetable. If the McGovern-Hatfield amendment warrants rejection, it is up to the President at this late hour to convince the Congress and the country that the interests of either the United States or world freedom are worse served by a congressional initiative for terminating the American involvement in Vietnam than they clearly have been by the futile policies he and his predecessors have pursued.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. War Crimes Trials

It is now clear that the American military authorities are determined to pursue the war criminal trail wherever it leads, leaving no privileged sanctuaries among the higher ranks. This is welcome news and a not inconsiderable triumph for the pressures of

public opinion. This makes it all the more important that opponents of the Vietnam war should not exploit these trials for propaganda purposes. That they are now taking place illustrates how little America has been corrupted by the war, not how much.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 7, 1896

NEW YORK—It seems that Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna have decided to ask Mr. Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, to accept the nomination for Vice-President at St. Louis. Mr. Whiteley Reid has just returned from the West. He says that the sentiment for Mr. McKinley there is overwhelming. Mr. Redfield Proctor was Secretary of War in President Harrison's administration. He was born in Vermont, studied law, served in the Union Army during the war and was later governor of his native State.

Fifty Years Ago

June 7, 1921

PARIS—Champion W. T. Tilden, although he played some superb tennis at the Saint-Cloud hard-courts championship, was not seen at his best. Tilden was many pounds below his best playing weight and could not do himself full justice. However, he came through a winner of the championship, defeating easily his opponent in the final round in three straight sets. Tilden will defend his championship of All-England and All Comers at the Wimbledon tournament.



Our Superpower Era Wanes

By C. L. Sulzberger

BERNAY, France.—At the end of a long journey through many lands and five continents, the American traveler is forced to conclude that the United States is entering a new and diminishing phase of national history and international influence. The period of dominance that marked the generation after World War II is rapidly eroding; there never was an American century.

Whether this is good for the U.S.A. or for the world is not the issue and can only be assayed by historians. But there is no doubt that decreasing power and greater reluctance to express that power accord with the present humor of an American generation that is querulous, morally confused, obsessed with problems frequently magnified beyond recognition, and rendered both illogical and hysterical by the tragic Indochina war.

The positive side of the coin is that the U.S. government's realistic awareness of this mood has induced it to extricate itself from an East Asian policy which the people no longer support, slowly withdrawing from the Vietnam conflict and commitments to Taiwan. Likewise, recognition of public desires has added impetus to efforts to arrange a halt in the arms race.

Policy Hampered

Nevertheless, the insistent desire of so many vociferous Americans to pull back from overseas commitments hampers Washington in efforts to rearrange an international balance without unnecessary sacrifice. Despite the defeat of Sen. Mansfield's attempt to amend our NATO force, pressure continues for reducing this too rapidly and too much, for terminating radio propaganda, for reacting with protective tariffs against momentary trade disadvantages and for opting out of some phases of the technology race. Like the superpower air transport field which has been left to Russia and West Europe.

Even in the arms export field, the U.S.A. is about to fall behind. Gen. Pierre Gallois, a French military intellectual, writes that "aside from the F-4 Phantom... the United States has no real military aircraft to offer the rest of the world and that future planes like the F-111, F-14 and F-15 are so heavy and expensive that they can claim only a limited market in West Germany, Australia and Japan. Overly, there is no doubt that the U.S.S.R. continues slowly to gain power and prestige in the realms of space, nuclear arms, weapons, naval diplomacy and international politics, even while it plays down its ideological and revolutionary role.

The United States hit off more than it could chew when, after World War II, it undertook to fill political or economic vacuums in the Atlantic, Pacific, Mediterranean and Indian Ocean areas. Quite apart from new popular concepts in the generation born since 1945, economic alone forced an American re-examination.

The dollar has lost and continues to lose value. The vast U.S. investment in the Common Market area will be gradually cut down by the West Europeans themselves. We have dealt ourselves out of the next genera-

tion of air transport competition and are already falling behind Russia and France in arms sales, which we may not regard as clean enterprise but which will continue until the millennium. And more and more we are lagging in the world trade race vis-à-vis West Germany and Japan, whose economies we restored after their defeat in 1945.

Ideologically, we are groping our way back to a policy of unbiased realism, seeking to accept with equal impartiality friendship with China, Russia, Yugoslavia and other Communist lands plus the heirs in Spain, Greece and Brazil of what used to be called fascism in a simpler Manichean age.

In the Middle East we find after almost a quarter-century of dilemmas that we are still torn between our philosophical and political sympathies for Israel and our material and strategic hopes in the Arab world. The

only area where our prestige remains solid is the former.

Our influence has waned in the UN, Latin America, Western Europe, Western and Southern Asia and much of Africa. This readjustment was perhaps inevitable and the ultimate result may see the United States assuming a logically rightful place in the world, somewhere between great power and superpower status.

Possibly, with its own agricultural difficulties, its economic adjustments, its increasingly expensive overseas commitments, its troubles with China and its scarcely muted internal dissension, the same thing could eventually happen in a similar way to Russia, but not yet.

Without doubt the world stature of the United States has declined, both absolutely and relatively. We can only pray the same trend will encompass the Soviet Union—although policy is not built on prayers.

To the Class of '71...

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The university students graduating this month have gone through one of the worst periods of civil disorder and drug addiction in the history of the republic and are now facing the highest rate of unemployment in nine years.

Most of them were born three or four years after the last world war. They were 11 years old when John Kennedy campaigned for the presidency, 14 when he was killed, 16 when the American ground and air war started in Vietnam. In short, the time of their active memory has been one of unrelieved turmoil, change, confusion, doubt and temptation.

Still, we need not weep for them and, anyway, they are not interested in pity. Their situation is full of paradox. No generation ever talked so much about "commitment," yet seemed so unwilling to commit itself to one man or woman, or to one useful job of work. None has talked so much about the great political and social issues of the age, or written so badly about them.

Seldom has so much physical and intellectual energy been combined, often in the same persons, with so much physical and intellectual slowness and even laziness.

Running in Packs

They talk about "participatory democracy," but most of them don't participate in the democratic process. They complain about the loss of "individualism," but run in packs. They condemn the welfare state, but lean on it, and praise the good-life personal happiness, but for all their activity often seem bored and singularly joyless.

So maybe this new generation is not so different after all. They are our children with our own features, yearnings and hypocrisies, only they are more visible and vocal and open in expressing their rebellion about the tangles of life. They look and sound more different than they are—TV and the press having dramatized the differences—but most of them don't even look or sound so different, only more interesting.

The commencement speakers seem to have been talking to the

graduates this year mainly about the war and drugs, emphasizing the astonishing conclusion that these are very bad things and may even be injurious to your health. But the political commencement speech is not very helpful these days, if it ever was, for the malaise in the country among old and young alike is not primarily political but philosophical.

People of all ages now are looking for purpose and meaning in their lives. The advertisers have seen the point clearer than the politicians. "Something to believe in," says General Motors, "a Buick." But even if General Motors and Mr. Nixon got everything they want tomorrow—peace, revenue sharing, jobs and a Buick in every garage—the problems of living without faith or trust in a noisy, changing world of commercial and political hucksters would still be with us.

Moral Confusion

It was widely believed in 1914 to 1919 and again in 1939 to 1945 that war was the explanation of the disorder of the world and later "bad economic chaos" which had disoriented the human family, and both, of course, were partly true, but after the wars and the triumph of John Maynard Keynes the moral confusion remained.

Nothing seems to irritate the young graduates of today more than what they regard as this outdated priggish moralizing, but you cannot explain, in the most practical circumstances, the present tragedies of the Vietnam war or the spiritual anxieties of the age unless you take into account the moral indifference of American public and private life.

There is no way to remove our difficulties by political gimmicks, or to explain the American dilemma, unless we see ourselves as a decent people living below our idealistic standards of public and private life. Mr. Nixon cannot reconcile his Quakerism and his war policy in Vietnam, and the campus militants cannot reconcile their ideals and their violent actions unless they reject the principle of moral responsibility.

The discontent that is shaking the world cannot be dealt with

The Road to Heroin

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Underlying the administration's approach to the problem of heroin is the theory that people become addicts by graduation from other drugs, notably marijuana. As the President said in his news conference last week:

"I can see no social or moral justification whatever for legalizing marijuana. I think it would be exactly the wrong step. It would simply encourage more and more of our young people to start down the long dismal road that leads to hard drugs."

But that view of stepping stones to heroin is so difficult to support, so little in keeping with what is known, that it is hard to have much confidence in the administration's approach. On the contrary, it appears that Mr. Nixon is only trying to enhance his own popularity by taking a strong stand against unpopular habits practiced by an unpopular group.

One certainty is that marijuana has become, like blue jeans and long hair, part of the youth culture. Millions of students take it. The Gallup poll estimates that 40 percent of all college students smoke "grass," and the number is rising rapidly.

Heroin, by contrast, is narrowly circumscribed both with respect to numbers and kinds of users. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics estimates from about 100,000 to 200,000 heroin addicts—half of them in New York City. Of the national total, the overwhelming majority are blacks and Spanish-speaking Americans concentrated in ghetto areas.

Statistically, there seems to be little correlation between the increase in marijuana usage and the use of heroin. In the State of California, arrests for marijuana rose by 70 percent between 1961 and 1968. Arrests for heroin declined by 7 percent during the same period. And it should be added that heroin users, being concentrated in the ghettos, and far more prone to crime, have a much higher liability to arrest than marijuana users.

The statistical evidence is reinforced by other facts. In terms of effect, there is the reverse of a clear connection between marijuana and heroin. Marijuana is a stimulant that produces a mood of exhilaration; heroin acts as a sedative.

The social milieu fostering use of the two drugs is equally different. Marijuana is typical of the middle-class, suburban, some of the schools and colleges. Heroin addicts are found almost exclusively in central areas where the underworld operates with official connivance. Thus, recent disclosures in New York suggest that the metropolitan police have been protecting the heroin pushers and it is to be expected that more than the agents of the Narcotics Bureau in New York were fired, completely in the drug trade. And in Vietnam, it seems that the Saigon regime and appear the regimes of Laos and Thailand have played a considerable part in the transport and sale of opiates.

Critical Motive

What this suggests is that necessary motive for the use of huge and quick profits critical to the heroin problem. What makes such profits possible is precisely the punitive laws, zealous enforcement which part of the administration's approach to the problem.

This is not to say that marijuana should be legalized. It is less that heroin should be passed by supervised persons friendly federal drugstores. But neither President Nixon. The evils for having dogmatic opiates about drugs simply isn't there. In these uncertain circumstances, the appropriate thing to keep an open mind. It is to wait for more information from the Marijuana Commission. It makes sense to see what happens to the different approach now being tried out in various states and cities and to a maximum scope for these experiments.

This reserved and judicious attitude is especially appropriate to the man in the White House whom so many Americans see as a leader of national opinion. Mr. Nixon does not have to a himself with know-nothing position to drugs as a symbol the youth culture. He is President. More than any else in the country, he is poised to take large and bold views. At his news conference, he sought to rise the battles of domestic politics even more suitable than stay above the infighting matters of deep social tensions.

Letters

GIs in Europe

How can the retiring Secretary of the Army say we cannot raise a volunteer army but must offer extra combat pay? What other professional gets paid for exercising his profession? Is this an inducement for war or for peace? Does this develop the "High Sense of Honor" that President Nixon called for at West Point?

I understand our commitment to Europe calls for five divisions of ground troops. The five divisions require 300,000 troops and 250,000 dependents? Many must remember the European disaster of May and June 1940 when the roads were filled with refugees, including officers fleeing in out of uniform, with families. God forbid we have another "conventional" any other kind of war in Europe. But does this excess of pay invite the same result?

Why doesn't someone in authority propose five divisions a state of combat readiness, the necessary support for all on a yearly rotation? This would mean doing more Europe, and reduce the cost all the excesses, the dependents and the large force which ports them.

It will better serve the interests of the United States, Armed Forces, and the pure and simple Western Europe. W.H.G. GIBL, Monte Carlo.

The 'Affected'

In his June 2 review of 'Athletic Revolution' Robert Lytle is heartened that athletes are "deeply affected enough to protest the war." The crassness arrogance for Lytle's one word in the everyday day to dismiss anyone fails to join leftist demonstrations as not "affected."

Are the young men who wear to put their lives on line less "affected" than professors not "affected" who in hard, open-minded study history and politics and for the conclusion that world peace and progress are not served by the expansion of Marx Leninism by armed force? CHRISTOPHER COLLIER, Paris.

Ecology Hysteria!

The Concordes and T fighters provide a strong indication that the United States regret bitterly—and in the too-distant future—in fullness push aside the hysterical, pious objections of the ecologists and build an SST. Sure, there's a great deal ought to be done to protect environment and much must be done to correct the abuses ready committed, but adopting Chicken-Little ("The sky is falling") attitude doesn't help a thing. WARREN SERVICE, Rome.

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\$75,000-\$100,000 a Year

Life Income Persuaded Hoffa To Step Down, Teamsters Say

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP).—James R. Hoffa was guaranteed a substantial income for life and other benefits for his family before agreeing to relinquish the presidency of the Teamsters Union, informed union sources have revealed.

Some Teamster sources said that in addition to a title of president emeritus, Hoffa would receive a lifetime salary of \$100,000 a year.

A year "for past services to the international union." But other reports indicated that no special stipend would be given Hoffa, but that he would receive a lifetime pension estimated at \$75,000 a year.

In addition, Hoffa's wife, Josephine, who is recovering from a serious illness, will remain in her \$40,000-a-year job as director of the Teamsters' women's political arm for as long as she wishes.

Hoffa's son, James P., now a Teamster lawyer for Local 289 and Joint Council 45 in Detroit, reportedly will be named a counsel of the international union at a salary estimated at \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year.

Teamster sources stressed that action concerning Hoffa himself would have to be approved by the union's constitutional convention, which will be held in July in Miami Beach. The executive board reportedly gave assurances regarding Mrs. Hoffa and young Hoffa at its meeting here on Thursday. One report indicated that the board agreed to increase Mrs. Hoffa's salary to \$48,000 a year.

Assurances Sought

The assurances were sought by Hoffa's lawyer, Morris S. Shemer of St. Louis, in a meeting Wednesday with Frank E. Fitzsimmons.

The following day Mr. Fitzsimmons announced his candidacy for the union's top position after being Hoffa's chief underling for 30 years.

Hoffa endorsed Mr. Fitzsimmons from the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., where he has been imprisoned for more than four years for a combined 12-year sentence for jury tampering and pension fund fraud.

Teamster sources said that the financial arrangements were made in the belief that Hoffa will eventually sever all his connections with the union, including resigning his positions as president of Local 289 and Joint Council 45 in Detroit and of the 60,000-member Michigan conference of Teamsters. This is in line with the belief that Hoffa will not be released from jail until he divorces himself from the Teamsters.

Other assurances reportedly given Hoffa appear to further decentralize control of the nation's biggest union. One of them, for example, would stop the international union from computerizing union dues collections.

The system would make collections more efficient, but it also takes away some local union autonomy. Many local unions, including some in the Teamsters, do not pay their full per capita tax to their international unions, central labor bodies or state conferences.

No Purge Seen

Another assurance reportedly is the switching of the power to fire Teamster general organizers from the president to the executive board. This apparently is to guard against a purge of persons now occupying these choice, high-paying posts, many of them appointed while Hoffa was still in command.

One general organizer, James Harding, who was an administrative assistant to Hoffa before he went to prison, reportedly was also part of the understanding. Mr. Harding, who, one source said, was "redlined" to Canada after Hoffa went to jail, will be brought back to more favorable surroundings.

The sources said that another assurance would permit local unions that do not approve of the Teamsters' master freight agreement covering 450,000 workers to negotiate separate pacts.

This is a concession that Hoffa would never have stood for when he was actively in charge of the union. But it might be a realization that the national truck contract he so painstakingly constructed is dying, if not already dead.

Coal Use Is Said To Add Tons of Mercury to Air

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT).—The burning of coal around the world may be adding almost as much mercury to the environment as the waste from all industrial processes combined, a University of Miami scientist has reported.

He estimated that at least 3,000 tons of mercury are being released to the atmosphere each year from the smokestacks of coal-burning furnaces used in electrical power generators, ore refineries, heating and other enterprises.

The scientist, Oliva I. Joensuu, a geochemist at the University of Miami's Institute of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, published his report in last week's issue of Science magazine.

Mr. Joensuu arrived at his estimate by measuring the mercury content of 36 coal samples from 22 states. The average concentration was 3.3 parts of mercury per million parts of coal.

"If we apply a more conservative estimate of one part per million to the yearly world production of coal of about three trillion tons," Mr. Joensuu wrote, "we may conclude that 3,000 tons of mercury are released to the environment by the burning of coal."



ON WAY TO A RECORD—Sergeant Major Rom Gledhill of the Royal Artillery motorcycle team soaring over 41 stretched-out colleagues near London Friday to eclipse the 34-man record for motorcycling leaps.

In Anti-Trust Enforcement

Nader Unit Finds Consumers Bilked of \$48 Billion a Year

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP).—Lax, inefficient and politically influenced enforcement of the anti-trust laws costs consumers \$48 billion to \$60 billion a year, a study group sponsored by Ralph Nader estimates in a new report.

This "invisible bill" occurs mainly in the form of excessive prices charged by noncompetitive industries, the report says. These prices reduce consumer purchasing power and, consequently, production of goods, according to the report.

Such prices can be charged because the frustration of anti-trust enforcement has allowed two-thirds of the supposedly competitive American economy to be converted into a "business oligopoly" dominated by 200 corporations, the report contends.

"Like sex in Victorian England," the report says, "the reality of big business is our big, dirty secret."

Ralph Nader, who wrote the introduction to the 1,148-page document entitled "The Closed Enterprise System," told a news conference yesterday that he hopes the effect of the report on "crime in the suites" is to take anti-trust enforcement out of the "province of lawyers and economic trading estate phrases" and put it in the domain of the millions of consumers it affects.

Advance copies of the report, to be published as a book in December, were made available to prominent persons who are severely criticized.

Lawyers

The report is the product of a year-long research project by four lawyers and four graduate students, principally Mark J. Green, assisted by Beverly C. Moore Jr. and Bruce Wasserstein. The study group conducted 500 interviews and did extensive library research.

The central focus is on the Justice Department and its anti-trust division, and the secondary one on the Federal Trade Commission. A 1969 FTC study by the first Nader task force—"Nader's Raiders"—dealt with the consumer-protection, not the anti-trust mission of the agency.

The report also has sections on the anti-competitive roles played by other agencies, including the Federal Communications Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Defense Department, and the private anti-trust sectors.

The primary goal of the authors is breaking up monopolies and "shared monopolies," which also are called oligopolies, in which four or fewer firms supply at least half the market. Their chief recommendation for achieving this is the creation of a new competition-protection agency combining the prosecutorial powers of the Anti-Trust Division with the investigative, economic and rulemaking abilities of the FTC.

The report is nonpartisan in its criticisms of alleged anti-trust politicking by prominent figures. Chairman James O. Eastland, D. Miss., of the Senate Judiciary Committee is accused, for example, of trying to persuade Attorney General Ramsey Clark in 1968 to kill a Justice Department case against a merger of three banks in the legislator's home state. Mrs. Eastland "had financial interests in one of the banks," the report charges. But Donald F. Turner, the assistant attorney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, who had labeled the merger the clearest example to date of "anti-competitive market extension," prevailed and the department went to court. It lost.

BCA

During the Eisenhower administration, the Justice Department filed criminal anti-trust charges against the Radio Corporation of America. RCA pleaded no contest and was fined \$50,000, the maximum allowable, on each of four counts.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., "under orders from the White House, had struck off the proposed indictment the name of a suggested criminal defendant: Gen. David Sarnoff,

Blast in U.S. Kills 5, Hurts 35 After Dynamite Truck Crash

WACO, Ga., June 6 (UPI).—A small foreign car collided with a trailer truck hauling 20,000 pounds of dynamite and low-grade explosives Friday night, causing a "blockbuster bomb" blast that swept away spectators, cars and nearby houses.

Five persons were killed and at least 35 others injured.

Highway patrolmen threw a protective ring around a crater 100 feet wide by 20 feet deep in U.S. Highway 78 until Army demolition teams could clear the area in daylight.

The explosion cut the two-lane blacktop road, the main thoroughfare from Atlanta to Birmingham, Ala., and touched off woods fires in a quarter-mile area. The shock waves collapsed the roof of a school gymnasium where 200 persons were attending a gospel song festival.

The truck driver, A. W. Fielding, 50, of Birmingham, foresaw a possible disaster when flames erupted after the collision of the Volkswagen with his truck shortly after 8 p.m.

"Get back, there are explosives on the truck, they may go off," he screamed at persons who began to crowd around the wreck. Some onlookers heeded the warning and survived the explosion that came several minutes later.

Dynamite and Slurry

The truck, owned by the Baggett Trucking Co. of Birmingham, was carrying 10,000 pounds of dynamite and 10,000 pounds of a low-grade explosive called "slurry."

"It just blew down the onlookers," said Deputy Sheriff Gene Kirk. "And the biggest part of the truck I could find was a wheel."

The small car disintegrated and its driver, Talmadge L. Adams of Waco, was killed. The others killed were bystanders. Cars were blown off the road like crumpled toys. Several nearby houses were demolished. Trees were snapped like broken toothpicks.

Fortunately, the shock at first only weakened the roof of the gymnasium and the 200 gospel singers inside got out safely before it collapsed.

Singapore To Let Herald Publish Again

SINGAPORE, June 6 (AP).—The Singapore Herald will publish again later this week for the first time since the government withdrew its license May 28, it was announced today.

Singapore Foreign Minister S. Nathan Rajaratnam assured the five-man pro-tem committee of the Singapore Herald Cooperative Society yesterday that the newspaper's license would be approved tomorrow.

A committee member, Tay Kheng Soon, said today a four-page issue of the Herald would be published later this week. It would call on the public to buy shares in a trust fund for the paper and announce details about its management.

Mr. Tay said the editorial staff of the newspaper would be left completely intact.

Speculated Condition

It had been speculated that government approval for a new license would be given only on condition both editor-in-chief Ambrose Khaw and general manager Jimmy Hahn were eased out.

The development was expected to take the pressure off Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's participation Wednesday in the International Press Institute panel, "The Mass Media Seen by World Policy Makers."

Mr. Lee left tonight for the IPI meeting in Helsinki.

The paper has been subject to government punitive measures since it began publishing last July. Last month three of its foreign news staff members—two Malaysians and an Australian—were expelled from Singapore. The government has charged the Herald has promoted permissiveness and has "taken the government on."

Washington Hurt By High Cost of Recent Protests

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP).—Vietnam war demonstrations in Washington in April and May cost the city \$2.5 million, most of it in police overtime, according to final figures released yesterday.

The \$2.5 million figure is \$1.4 million more than a preliminary estimate and \$1.9 million more than city officials say they can afford.

Deputy Mayor Graham W. Watt, who said that a congressional appropriation will be needed to pay the full cost, said the city has sought White House aid.

"I think there've been responsive, sympathetic to our need," he said, "but we haven't come to any definitive conclusions."

Unless it is repaid by Congress, Mr. Watt said, the city will have to cut back some programs. He also said the city would like repayment for the full cost of handling all demonstrations here on national issues.

20 Bombs in Montevideo

MONTVIDEO, June 6 (AP).—Twenty terrorist bombs exploded here yesterday at political clubs and homes of police officials and school professors. Two dozen secondary schools have been temporarily closed in Montevideo because of student disorders.

Mr. Rocheron told the court he needed the money because his salary as a third secretary could not pay for an abortion sought by his American Negro girlfriend, Eva. She later became his wife.

Mr. Rocheron said in a testimony that he met Mr. Dorobantu at a social gathering organized for young diplomats by the U.S. State Department. Later Mr. Dorobantu lent Mr. Rocheron \$300, it was charged.

U.S. Banks' 360-Day Year Called Interest Overcharge

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP).—The chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee plans to charge on the House floor tomorrow that banks overcharge consumers as much as \$150 million a year by manipulating the calendar to collect additional interest.

Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, had planned to make the charge in remarks prepared for a bankers' meeting yesterday in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., although in the address he made only a passing reference to the subject. He promised a detailed report to the House tomorrow and copies of the original text were made available.

Many banks base their "per annum" interest rates on a year that is 360 days long, rather than 365. On a five-year loan, a bank using that system would collect nearly an extra month's interest, according to Rep. Patman.

In a Federal Reserve Board study, initiated at Rep. Patman's request, 191 of 232 responding banks, or 82 percent, said they used the 360-day practice. Only 85 of the 191 banks told customers they used a 360-day year.

Rep. Patman estimated that the "overcharges" resulting from this calendar manipulation approach \$150 million a year.

He said that the controllers of the currency, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., should

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Six 'Big Lies' About the United States

By Arnold Beichman

Mr. Beichman, a former journalist and frequent contributor to the *Herald Tribune*, is lecturer in politics at the University of Massachusetts. He is the author of *The 'Other' State Department*. This article appeared in *The New York Times Magazine*.

More lies about America today, says the author, are told by its own social critics than were ever dreamed of in Moscow, Peking or Havana.

THE culture of a free society becomes seriously corroded when lies circulate freely as truths; when an unsupported assertion is accepted as a statement of fact rather than as something to be proved, when the line between possibility and certainty becomes invisible.

In political discourse, one expects lies and half-truths; politicians are not, after all, philosophers. In culture, however, when lies begin to be accepted as worthy of debate by our enormously powerful social critics and literary intellectuals a crisis in values follows. Culture cannot long withstand perversions of truth. When culture becomes politics, revolutionary politics in particular, there can be no criterion for truth and its inseparable companion, rationality, for then every man is his own judge of truth with the right, if he so chooses, to force his truth on the refractory. As André Malraux wrote: "The path that leads from moral reasoning to political action is strewn with our dead selves."

America today is a country about which more lies are told by Americans than were ever dreamed of in Moscow, Peking or Havana. There is nothing new about this. The earlier high-water mark of such lying came in the nineteenth century when leading American intellectuals transformed a nauseating tyrant (see Robert Conquest's *The Great Terror*) for confirmation of my description) into a democratic socialist and the personification of a free culture—far superior, of course, to "capitalist" culture. Within the memory of many, there were young people in the English-speaking democracies who swore they would not fight for king or country—the famed Oxford pledge—while at the same time they demanded a system of collective security against fascism, but without rearmament.

What is new is that lying through the perversion of language or distortion of visible fact is now widely accepted as normal, so long as these derelictions are created by "progressives" around "progressive" issues. Take a little lie: the misuse of the phrase "underground press" to describe

the left-radical-counter-culture newspapers, all of which are obtainable on most 42nd Street newsstands or on street corners from the East Village to Haight-Ashbury. The phrase "underground press" formerly defined publications which had to circulate secretly, from hand to hand, because they were against a repressive government, against a ruthless establishment, determined to punish publishers of such publications. There was an underground press in Czarist Russia, as there is one today in Communist Russia. An underground press existed in France during the Nazi occupation. It didn't sell at any kiosks in Paris any more than a *Samizdat* paper, like *Chronicle of Current Events*, sells at kiosks in Moscow.

Our "underground" newspapers and books are sold openly and widely with full instructions on how to make a Molotov cocktail or how to make false claims for "lost" travelers' checks so you can live in the U.S. on "no dollars a day." About the worst fate that can befall the publishers of our "underground" papers is bankruptcy. Why, then, is it the fashion to refer to this press as the "underground press" when so clearly it is not?

Or take the word "blind," a one-way adjective which is attachable only to unprogressive political positions. Robert Bellarmine, the economist, likes to talk about "blind anti-Communism," but no true progressive could ever say, for example, "blind anti-fascism." On the contrary, one must always condemn a fascist dictatorship, but one need condemn a Communist dictatorship only once a year—say, on the anniversary of the second invasion of Czechoslovakia—or during some particularly horrendous event. To keep harping about Communism makes you a "blind anti-Communist."

To praise Communist revolutions as a significant modernizing force is to be an unsentimental realist, a scholar; to be doubtful is to be "blind" to reality.

My concern here is not to catalogue little lies but to discuss Big Lies about America, the Big Lies which are now common currency among so many American social critics and their followers:

I-America Is Either Already a Fascist Country or on the Road to Fascism

This is all agreed, among the social critics I am talking about, but there is some dispute as to how soon before American Fascism becomes real Fascism. This isn't as absurd as it sounds. After all, if a polemicist announces over the radio, television, in a newspaper or magazine or in a best-selling book that America is a Fascist country, it might be considered silly to make such a statement. So you get around this problem in rationality by distinguishing between "Fascism" and "real Fascism," without ever making it clear what the distinction might be.

Charles Reich in *The Greening of America* tells us that America is at "the brink of an authoritarian or police state." He tells us that "today (in America) both dissent and efforts at change are dealt with by repression." The Harvard Crimson a few months ago announced with dramatic precision that America will be living under "real Fascism" before three years are over. Prof. Herbert Marcuse has said that "as far as I'm concerned, one can speak with complete justification of an incipient Fascism" in America. A few sentences later in the same interview he disclosed the existence in America of "preventive Fascism."

Prof. Philip Slater of Brandeis has written that "liberals will be given the choice, during the next decade or so, between participating in some way in the Fascist culture and living under a Fascist regime." Mel Wolf, legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union, has as his formulation sentences like: "Though we are not yet a Fascist state in general..." or, "Though we are not now a police state in general..."

The usefulness of this charge that America is now or is about to go Fascist is that it is such a Big Lie that no evidence is needed to prove it; or better yet, everything is evidence, whatever is handiest. Recently the handy evidence was found, of all places, in Prime Minister Trudeau's Canada, following last fall's assassination of the Quebec Labor Minister by terrorists. Trudeau's "police-state" measures meant—I heard this charge made in a lovely Central Park West cooperative apartment—that America was next. You didn't have to prove that Trudeau's decrees were Fascist; the mere declaration that they were Fascist meant there was no need to prove they were. What is more, to call them Fascist was to imply that these decrees were permanent and

that, therefore, Canada had embarked on the road to Fascism. Thus, a correspondent for *The New Republic*, writing from Montreal as a self-described "draft-refusing" American, said: "The morning of Oct. 16... the country chosen as a refuge and whose government all praised for its tolerance had suddenly, without warning, become a police state."

And since America is Canada's overbearing next-door neighbor and since Canada dare not sneeze without first obtaining America's imperial permission, he assured that Fascism's next stop is America.

Thus by constant reiteration that America is pre- or proto-Fascist, America becomes Fascist and all the scholarly qualifiers, like "incipient" or "preventive" or "not yet a Fascist state in general" get blurry and redundant. In this atmosphere, any unpleasant or awful event in America can be transformed into living documentation that we now live in America. Such demagoguery can so easily turn a doubtful future into the undoubted present—I think, therefore it is. This sort of "noncognitive" cognition was ably defined by George Lukács, the eminent Hungarian Marxist: "It is the Stalinist tendency to exclude everywhere so far as possible any sort of mediating concepts and to bring into direct connection the crudest matters of fact with the most abstract theoretical positions."

Take this question: Does anybody really think that President Nixon, Vice-President Agnew and Dr. Kissinger would dare impose a Fascist regime on America or that they are contemplating such a coup d'état? There are intellectuals who regard it as highly reactionary or at best naive to ask such a question, since it implies there is possible doubt as to such a conspiracy. Not to believe that the nation's leaders, the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex are planning a Fascist takeover is to demonstrate that one has been brainwashed into a state of political credulism. And to demand some proof of such conscious or "unconscious" plotting is to place oneself solidly in their camp. Were I to argue that Fascism means something specific or were I to suggest that there is a huge difference between being Fascist and being an "incipient" Fascist, the grudging concession might be: "Well, maybe Nixon hasn't got there yet, but give



What is the general drift of these lies? ... Well, you get the picture.

him time and you'll see." While it is permissible to add up every act of injustice in America as proof of the existence of Fascism, to use a similar "ethical calculus" about other countries, where acts of injustice are systemic, not episodic, to prove their "Fascism" would be impermissible.

The more scholarly and objective way to pin the "Fascist" label on America is to blur the distinction between this country and the U.S.S.R. For example, the historian Howard Zinn has written: "When the United States defines the Soviet sphere as 'totalitarian' and the West as 'free,' it becomes difficult for Americans to see totalitarian elements in our society, and liberal elements in Soviet society. Moralizing in this way, we can condemn the Russians in Hungary and elsewhere ourselves in Vietnam."

Let Zinn's Russian peers try to organize a Moscow version of a "March on Washington," or demand an end to Soviet occupations of foreign territory or an end to discrimination against ethnic minorities and he'll see

the difference between "totalitarian elements" in America and totalitarian elements in the Soviet Union. But Zinn knows all this—and still he'll keep repeating this same old equation about U.S. totalitarian elements equals Soviet liberal elements.

The greatest purveyor of the canard about Fascist America is the mythopoeic Professor Marcuse, whose phrases, "repressive tolerance" and "the democratic educational dictatorship of free men," remind me of Robespierre's defense of the Terror: "The revolutionary government is the despotism of liberty against tyranny." When one begins to turn culture into revolutionary politics, the rhetoric of paradox is a most useful weapon, like the New Left phrase "creative disorder" (i.e., preventing a pro-Vietnam war meeting from taking place at Harvard) or "creative vandalism" (i.e., destroying 10 years of a professor's research notes during a building occupation). In the same category is Tom Hayden's description of student revolutionaries as "guerrillas in the field of culture."

II-America Is Guilty of Genocide

If one argues that genocide is something like what happened at Auschwitz or Katyn Forest, the argument shifts: America is guilty of cultural genocide, ethnic genocide, psychic genocide—all of which are ipso facto as bad as physical genocide. If it is argued that China's overwhelming of Tibet, Stalin's seizure of the Baltic countries and the dispersal of their populations, and Soviet counterrevolutionary invasions of East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia might be considered acts of cultural or ethnic genocide, and that the Kremlin's suppression of Russian intellectual life is metaphorical genocide, the retort may be that all this is "cold war" propaganda. If the debater is too young to have experienced the cold war, the answer may be: "So what? Russia is bad but America is worse."

Usually, the rebuttal is that the debater knows nothing about Russia, China or Cuba and is

interested only in America and her infamies; to start talking about Russia or other foreign countries, about which the debater knows only what he reads in an untrustworthy press, is diversionary. Yet often a little later the same debater who had just proclaimed his ignorance of the U.S.S.R., China and Cuba evidences a lot of knowledge about the Greek dictatorship, which America is said to be supporting with enthusiasm; he's an expert on Franco Spain, going back to 1936, and on Thailand, Brazil, the Dominican invasion and all other military dictatorships allied to American "imperialism." Any knowledge of "people's dictatorships" has either escaped his notice or is regarded as irrelevant to America's genocidal crimes.

This kind of moral standard is easily acquired, if you believe that Fascist-militarist dictatorships, unlike Communist or

"Third World" or "socialist" dictatorships, are unprogressive, backward-looking and antidemocratic. Thus Conor Cruise O'Brien said in a recent essay: "It is not enough to say that an underdeveloped country has the right to be nonaligned; it is necessary to recognize its right to 'go Communist' if that is the tendency of the political and social forces inside the country itself."

But supposing the political and social forces wanted to go Fascist, theocratic, anarchic or heaven forbid, capitalist; or if after they went "Communist," the people decided they had been wrong and wanted to throw out

"Communism"—what then? Obviously that would be a CIA-inspired plot.

The same kind of moral standard is visible in cultural exchange programs. Were the White House to negotiate some huge exchange program with the Greek colonists, it would confirm the State Department's Fascist sympathies. To expand cultural exchanges with Moscow, even after the Czech invasion, is a good thing. Were America to threaten cancellation of such exchanges because of Czechoslovakia, it would mean that the White House wants to revive the cold war.

III-The Bomber Left in America Is a Moral Force

The Bomber Left may be guilty. But the guilt is pardonable because (1) America is a violent country, (2) violence is the Bomber Left's agonizing answer to the need for a moral response to America's counter-revolutionary refusal to "change" and (3) nobody, except by accident, ever gets hurt during a bombing. So the bomb becomes an abstraction destroying another abstraction: a computer center at Wisconsin (where a student was killed); a faculty club at the University of California, Santa Barbara, where a custodian was killed; a hall at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., where a secretary was blinded and otherwise severely injured opening a time-bomb package. Political frustration ascribed to the Bomber Left usually evokes among avant-garde social critics deep sorrow; a similar indulgence for the "Gold-water Right" is unthinkable; any violence arising out of despair on the "Wallace Right" is, by avant-garde convention, backward-looking and contemptible. Violence on the Bomber Left is an aberrant yet progressive step toward the New Jerusalem. Thus Bomber Left violence becomes nonviolence while Bomber Right violence (where is it?) becomes Fascist violence. The Bomber Left is made up of victims of

American society; the Bomber Right is American society.

Today the most popular question on any sociology or political science examination is: "Discuss political violence pro and con." For some academicians and literary intellectuals—these "officer" candidates without an army," as Friedrich Engels called student revolutionaries in Czarist Russia—"violence" has become the "in" word, there being no other way.

Carl Oglesby, former head of Students for a Democratic Society, has written: "The rebel is an incorrigible absolutist who has replaced all 'problems' with the one grand claim that the entire system is an error, all solutions with the single irreducible demand that change shall be total, all diagnoses of disease with one final certificate of death. To him, total change means only that those who now have all the power shall no longer have any, and that those who now have none—the people, the victimized—shall have all."

With such alternatives in so final a form, there can be only one next step. This apocalyptic rage so afflicts an important sector of the student-academic-intellectual left that as sharp a critic of American society as Prof. E. Mark Roelofs of New

York University has been moved to say: "The radical left in some manner with the society he would remake is condemned to insanity and to thinking and talking in a fantasy world of his own devising."

Yet it is this fantasy world, born out of what Nietzsche described as "the weariness that wants to reach the ultimate with one leap," which has seduced the imagination of young men and women and which has persuaded them that there is no way out

but destruction, this way due to say: "The radical left in some manner with the society he would remake is condemned to insanity and to thinking and talking in a fantasy world of his own devising."

"The revolution is a dead end. He has no interests, no affections, no attachments, property, not a name of his own. Every man in him is absorbed by one elusive interest, one thought passion—the revolution... and night he must have thought, one aim—incessant destruction."

IV-The American Worker Is a 'Honky' Who Revels in Racial Discrimination, Imperialist War, Fascism, Anti-Intellectualism, 'Blind' Anti-Communism and Other Political Blood Sports

Instead of producing a race willing and capable of serving High Culture, these latter-day industrial troglodytes, say the critics, have created a disgusting life style far inferior to the thousand-dollar-a-year "Fat Spider" Triumph. "Easy Riders" and "acid head-Progressive Labor" life style of their opposites. Surprisingly, these same critics, while condemning the dollar imperialism of the American worker, find it intolerable that there should be any poverty in America. Presumably should this poverty be finally eliminated, the newly affluent workers would then become the eyes of their putative liberators—such as Marcuse, Oglesby, Reich, Dowd—reactionary, racist, imperialist and puritanical honkies impatient to become high-priced handouts.

This lie about the American worker is an old elitist one which

goes back to Alexander I, ton, who said: "Take mankind general, they are vicious," contempt was more recent pressed by Prof. Andrew I of Cornell, who was also a socialist that he could America's approaching "te house." His dream was the because even if America and poverty and bigotry, its pyramids of power, an press its imperial tend there is no reason to believe such a society would contain greater quotient of talent. He also announced "the apex of 300 million cans have expanded to slons never before considered appropriate for ordinary cl As George Orwell said in a connection, "You have to to the intelligentsia to things like that: No or man could be such a fool.

V-Our Political System Is an Utter Fraud, Particularly the Two-Party System

This lie is generally circulated by American academicians who insist that a one-party state is not to be condemned out of hand, that if the one-party system has a "socialist" cachet, it might even be a useful modernizing vehicle. I am not suggesting there is anything particularly sacred about a two-party or multiparty state, nor that such a state is beyond reform. What I am arguing is that a one-party state is a far greater threat to freedom than a two-party or multiparty state.

C. Wright Mills in one of his essays bemoaned the fact that neither in the U.S. nor the Soviet Union "are there nationally responsible parties which debate openly and clearly the issues which the world now so rigidly confronts. The two-party state is without programmatic focus and without organizational basis for it. We must recognize that, under some conditions, the two-party state can be as irresponsible as the one-party state." Now, the late Communist sociologist was no unrepentant admirer of the Soviet Union, yet it is humbuggery to talk about how, "under some conditions," a two-party state can be as "irresponsible" as a one-party state. Can a mild adjective like "irresponsible" apply with equal force to the one-party and two-party states?

If the two-party system or multiparty system has any merit at all it is this simple idea: that no man or group of men will ever become infected by the idea that it is upon them and their party alone that a nation depends; that, ultimately, they are so indispensable that it would be reason

for them to surrender election or no election, to oratic opposition. It is the curiosities of modern can political thinking it very intellectuals who m two-party or multiparty a fiction are among the est supporters of one-part elsewhere in the world, as these states boast a Leninist-Maoist inspiratio they are not the stanche porters, they are toler Communist one-party sys "African" one-party where elections always with 90 percent plus for incumbent one-party regime. one-party states never from this tolerance, i boring no-party states in life. Tuhman's Liberia o phouët-Boligny's Ivory Cos these countries are avowed socialist, their one-party party) regimes are de reactionary, not progress Fidel Castro's Cuba.

Perhaps the American party system is faulty. However, to better two-party system an already existing tw system; it is difficult to any kind of multiparty out of a one-party system not then a genuine two-party multiparty system for all r using as well as modernized tries? Why not a kind w our two-party state, in as it is and one which may, hence, become a three four-party system? Why one-party "socialist" state able to an imperfect tw state?

VI-America Is on the Way Down While Other Countries Are on the Way Up

All the countries of the world, particularly those which go by the name "revolutionary" or "people's democracies," are privileged, apparently, to have their faults and virtues judged by the standards of history. America, according to the critics we are discussing, is the one country which may be judged by the standards of sociology. This double standard of judgment, of course, makes it impossible ever to grant America the benefit of the doubt or the credit for good intentions.

To view a nation through history is to allow the possibility of a malleable future. To judge a nation by sociology is to inhibit comparison of its hopeful present with an inglorious past. To believe that anything can improve here without a violent revolution (I insist on the adjective "violent" since everybody today is for revolution, especially President Nixon) is, according to these critics, to demonstrate a benighted chauvinism. What this adds up to is that whatever America does, for whatever reason, America is wrong.

Unlike the other 143 countries in the world, only America is to be judged by the enacting and unattainable standards Utopia. If there is full, ware employment in America, then capital merely buying off the w so that they won't rebel. unemployment comes, that real capitalism. If so go view—the Gross National P rises and consumer income it, it merely reflects the ma of American civilization the GNP falls slightly, if beginning of the end, thank If President Nixon loses Supreme Court nomination one SST vote, it doesn't much because, after all, has thing really changed? It's to vote for Nixon than for Humphrey because, as President Nixon will bring America such "progressive" practices of "repressive crance" like Humphrey, then... (The same po strategy in Weimar German expressed by the German Communist party as "Nazi I kommen wir." After Hitler will come). Besides, who Nixon does as President was no worse than anything pther might do.

Raulin, H. Mark Roelofs, economist (Continued on Page 7, Col

Obituaries

yörgy Lukacs, 86, Marxist, philosopher, Writer, Critic

BUDAPEST, June 6.—György Lukacs, 86, leading Marxist philosopher, writer and critic and one of the most influential thinkers of the European Communist movement, died Friday in Budapest.

Created Marxist Aesthetics

BUDAPEST, June 6 (NYT).—György Lukacs was an eminent philosopher and literary critic, disputations, creator of a Marxist system of aesthetics.

He was also a popular and influential intellectual personality in Western Europe, a professional revolutionary, an anti-Stalinist, and a leading figure in Hungarian uprising of 1956.

He was often hailed as "the last Marxist since Karl Marx," but he was frequently at odds with the Communist party and was publicly rebuked by Lenin himself for deviation.

Indeed, Mr. Lukacs had so many recantations of views that he was jeeringly called "the man of the week" by a critic of others.

His reputation Mr. Lukacs earned for himself as a writer on complex and subtle mind, whose erudition and a humanist outlook. In his learnedness and individualism he was often called to Edmund Wilson, the American literary critic.

Mr. Lukacs had seemingly read everything ever written about Russian literature, German metaphysics, Greek thought. He retained in his head, and his more than books and hundreds of essays, lectures were dotted with quotations from and references to thousands of writers, noted obscure.

Defense of Humanism
Mr. Lukacs was credited with significant contributions: a sense of humanism in Communist letters; elaboration of Marx's theory of the alienation of man by industrial society; and a system of aesthetics that repudiated political control of Socialist artists while embracing what Mr. Lukacs termed the "class nature of beauty."

It was said to have been the Marxist to create such a philosophic structure. From 1945 on, Mr. Lukacs worked and lived in a spacious Budapest apartment that overlooked Danube.

tion" of work to make it conform to quantitative standards. Thus, he contended, resulted in "mass culture" and "mass society."

Among those who were influenced by Mr. Lukacs's views on alienation was Jean-Paul Sartre. The existentialist assertion that man should be engaged in some social cause was said to have been inspired by Mr. Lukacs.

Non-Stalinists also took up Mr. Lukacs's alienation theories, which were widely debated in European intellectual circles.

Excess of Realism Fought
Mr. Lukacs espoused a generous humanism in letters. He opposed, for example, "proletarian realism" and "writing in which he said, 'dogmas appeared in human form.'"

He also raised his pen against controlled art and against cutting off the Communist world from the literature and influences of the West.

It was as an advocate of literary realism that Mr. Lukacs was most often in hot water with Communist commissars. The orthodox line, called "Socialist Realism," was that literature should be a mirror of reality, not a reflection of it.

Mr. Lukacs considered that Zola and the naturalists overstressed "the biological being of man, the physiological aspect of self-preservation and procreation." His strictures, in which there was a strong streak of Puritanism, extended to Joyce and the psychological novelists, but did not include Franz Kafka, whom Mr. Lukacs held in high regard.

—By ALDEN WHITMAN.
Prof. Edward Andrade
LONDON, June 6 (Reuters).—Prof. Edward Andrade da Costa Andrade, 83, one of Britain's

Mrs. Gandhi Calls Bloodshed In E. Pakistan Unparalleled

LUCKNOW, India, June 6 (Reuters).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today described the bloodshed in East Pakistan "as the most unabashed example of the use of governmental violence in human history."

"The international community has a duty to impress upon the rulers of Pakistan that democratic values cannot be suppressed through armed might," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi made her statement in a message to a national convention of East Pakistani minorities being held in this northern Indian city.

Mrs. Gandhi said: "When four million people are forced to flee from their homes and their country into our territory through terror, obviously the matter cannot remain an internal matter of Pakistan."

Mrs. Gandhi appealed to the people of India to strengthen the government's hands in tackling the situation created by the huge influx of refugees.

Yesterday, India imposed rigorous restrictions on the movements and activities of West Pakistani staff of the now-closed Pakistani deputy high commission in Calcutta.

A Foreign Office spokesman said this was in retaliation for restrictions on the staff of the Indian deputy high commission in Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan.

Mission to Moscow
MOSCOW, June 6 (Reuters).—Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh arrived here today on the first stop on his six-nation tour aimed at informing the world on India's difficulties in coping with the influx of East Pakistani refugees.

Mr. Singh will also visit France, the United States, Canada, Britain and West Germany.

Joint Chief Head Joins Franco in Military Review

MADRID, June 6 (UPI).—Spain today displayed its growing military power with a Victory Day parade attended, for the first time, by the chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer was given a place of honor among Spain's top military brass in the central reviewing stand where Gen. Francisco Franco, wearing the uniform of the generalissimo of Spain's armed forces, took the salute of 14,000 men parading down Castellana Ave.

The only unscheduled part of the display came at its end when a group of youths tried to parade past Gen. Franco's reviewing stand with a banner reading "The Armed Forces to Power."

Paris Police Detain 80 Draft Protesters
PARIS, June 6 (Reuters).—Riot police charged a group of 100 young protesters after 15 of them burned their call-up papers and set fire to an effigy of a soldier outside the regional military headquarters here today.

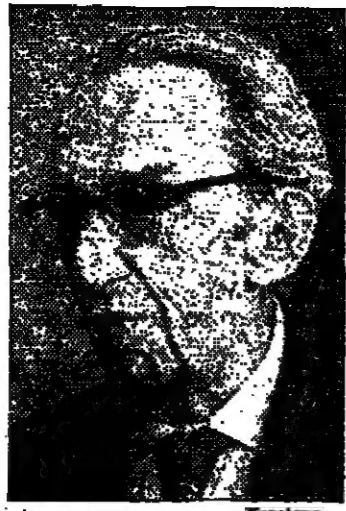
Police detained 80 of the demonstrators during the protest, organized by the Committee for the Support of Conscientious Objectors.

Bomb Blast Near Lisbon
LISBON, June 6 (Reuters).—A home-made bomb sent by post exploded yesterday in the town hall at Mont, near Lisbon, injuring the mayor, Dr. Victor Brito Silva, and the deputy mayor, Senhor Fernando de Almeida.

ix 'Big Lies'
Continued from Page 6
body else is busy explaining the rationale of racial and religious discrimination and why it's impossible to abolish it overnight.)

Thus, having neatly caricatured the country and most of its 200 million inhabitants, we can all await the revolution, we intellectuals, we culture critics, we who have helped bring the Day of America's Judgment nearer.

America—Fascist, genocidal, materialistic, violent, paranoid, honky, insensitive, undemocratic, counterrevolutionary, hopeless... did ever a country since Nazi Germany so deserve to be utterly destroyed?



György Lukacs

Expressway Into Toronto Is Vetoed

Move Called Victory Of People Over Cars

By Edward Cowan

TORONTO, June 6 (NYT).—In a decision that may influence transportation patterns in other North American cities, the Ontario government vetoed last week a highly controversial expressway, already partially built, to bring commuter cars into downtown Toronto.

Premier William G. Davis promised instead to emphasize rapid transit in Toronto, a growing, sprawling city of 2.2 million persons, and elsewhere. "The city does not belong to the automobile," Mr. Davis said.

William M. Kilbourn, a York University historian and City Council member who helped lead the fight against the Spadina Expressway, said the decision might influence the outcome of similar issues in Vancouver and Calgary.

The defeat of the Spadina Expressway was hailed by the road's opponents as a victory of people over cars and as a demonstration that "you can beat City Hall," with a well-organized campaign.

The six-lane \$287-million expressway had the backing of the Metro Council, the Ontario Municipal Board, Toronto's City Hall and many prominent politicians.

The advocates of the road say the veto has left the city without a plan for meeting future traffic loads.

James E. Cahill
NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT).—James E. Cahill Jr., 82, editor and former publisher of Aviation News, a biweekly newspaper for personnel at New York's three major airports, died Friday at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center after a long illness.

A former president of the Aviation/Space Writers Association, Mr. Cahill worked for the Associated Press and the old Standard News Association and as a public relations executive for Trans World Airlines before joining Aviation News as its editor in 1958.

In 1964, Mr. Cahill became owner and publisher of the paper. He sold it last February to AV-See Communications, Inc., but remained as editor.

Lisbon Consulate Is Raided in Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG, June 6 (UPI).—Portuguese Consul Jose Mendes Costa yesterday told how a group of men raided his consulate, tied him and six others to chairs and wired to the front door a bomb set to explode if the door was opened.

Mr. Mendes Costa and the six others—two consulate officials and four Portuguese immigrants—managed to free themselves and escaped from the building through a window. Police early yesterday disarmed the plastic charge on the front door.

The raiders, who identified themselves as members of the Armed Revolutionary Army, got away with a large number of blank passports, official stamps, seals, documents and a small amount of cash.

Consulate officials said they believed the raiders had come from France. The nine men, some of them carrying guns, said they needed the passports for "resistance fighters opposed to the Portuguese regime."

In Portugal, the Armed Revolutionary Army has claimed responsibility for the bombing of the telecommunications exchange in Lisbon early Thursday.

World's Tallest Hotel Is Opened in Tokyo
TOKYO, June 6 (AP).—What is claimed to be the world's tallest hotel opened for business in Tokyo yesterday.

The 47-story, 558-foot Keio Plaza in Tokyo's Shinjuku area, hotel officials said, is Japan's tallest building and is 59 feet taller than the former tallest hotel—the 400-foot Americana in New York City. The Japanese hotel has 3,000 rooms.

Loot Left Bank Shops

Police Away, Paris Youths Go on a Rampage

By Jack Monet

PARIS, June 6 (NYT).—While thousands of Parisians and tourists looked on in amazement, a small band of youths took control of the Boulevard St. Michel last night and pillaged 20 storefronts.

There was no estimate of the damage today, but it probably matched or exceeded that of any single night during the May-June social revolt of 1968, when cars were sometimes burned in barricades.

Last night, the spectacle on the famous Latin Quarter boulevard went on for an hour while riot police—normally out in force on a Saturday night—remained out of sight. Only a few minutes before, a small group of police had suddenly left the area after a brief skirmish with the youths.

Traffic on the main thoroughfare was stopped while people massed in the street to watch the 20 to 30 youths wander down the east side of the boulevard, caving in window after window with iron bars.

The rampage began about 11 p.m. with unintended irony with the Modern House haberdashery. When its burglar alarm went off, modern society's consumers ran away. But the youths returned shortly when no police came and worked their way casually along a 300-yard stretch from the Boulevard St. Germain to the Seine.

Sometimes an article of clothing was picked out of a window and tried on. Sometimes it was tossed into the street and set afire, along with garbage left un-

collected because of a strike. The looting drive seemed secondary to the destructive urge. Some storefronts were hardly touched after the windows were broken.

Crowds of Parisians nearby wondered where the police were and who the youths were—militant "gauchistes," bored teenagers from the dull high-rise dormitory suburbs, or rightist "provocateurs." The youths had long hair and casual clothing. About the only thing that distinguished them from many dismayed onlookers was bandannas over their faces, raised earlier to ward off some of the effects of tear gas in the clash with police.

Shaking his head, an American, Cleveland Moffett, of Brussels, remarked that he had just seen the film "Sacco and Vanzetti," with "its abstract discussions of anarchy, and then I came out of the movie, and there it is, the anarchy, right in the streets."

Some time later, as the police in repeated club-swinging charges were trying to clear away crowds, a white-haired Dutch tourist commented, "It's just like Amsterdam."

Until 11 p.m. it was like any other night in the student quarter on a mild Saturday night, with throngs in cafes and on the sidewalks. Almost traditionally since 1968, such nights bring agitation.

Usually hundreds of policemen with riot helmets, shields and tear-gas guns guard main intersections. Many Parisians, inately hostile to the police anyway, have criticized the "overkill" aspect of the battalions marshaled to deter agitation.

Last night there was only a modest police force of three busloads discreetly parked in a side street. When the roving band of youths, chanting anti-police slogans, found the police contingent at 10:30, the youths attacked with stones. Tear-gas grenades were hurled in reply.

Two plainclothesmen grabbed a rock-thrower and pummeled him. When the youths' comrades tried to intervene, a plainclothesman pulled a pistol from his windbreaker.

Then, after a few club charges, the police clambered into their buses and drove away, leaving the youths free to do as they wished.

Early this morning, animated discussions were taking place along the Boulevard St. Michel between police and Parisians while storeowners, called from their homes, swept up glass. Many Parisians suggested to the policemen that they had deliberately pulled out of the area to show the public what would happen when they were not around, and the policemen made no effort to deny it.

The decision to draft the university's Congolese students in the army is believed to affect some 2,000 youths.

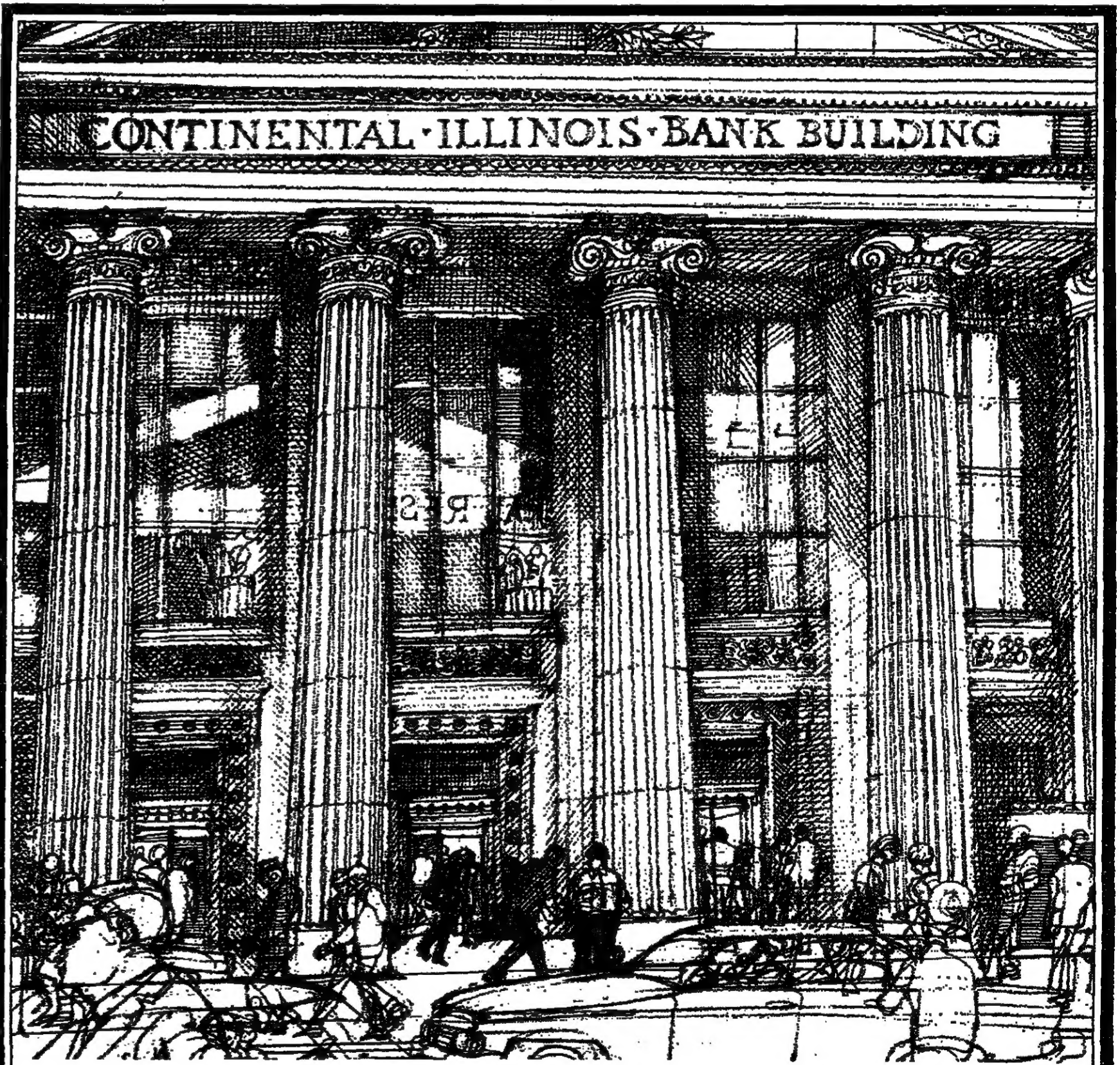
Mobutu Orders University Shut, Its Students Drafted Into Army
BRUSSELS, June 6 (UPI).—Congo President Joseph D. Mobutu closed down the Roman Catholic Lovanium University in Kinshasa indefinitely yesterday and ordered its entire student body drafted into the army for two years, Belgian reports from Kinshasa said.

The decision followed a clash between demonstrating students and army troops in which five students were injured, one of them seriously, the Congolese radio said.

The students staged the demonstration to commemorate the death of five students shot by soldiers quelling a student riot two years ago last Friday.

The students in yesterday's demonstration carried a coffin for a symbolic burial on the campus and burned a Congolese flag. Some burst into the rector's office and held him prisoner for two hours. He was reported to have suffered facial injuries.

Soldiers sent in to stop the demonstration and free the rector fired into the air when students bombarded them with stones.



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Limited Enrollment Period Ends Midnight, Friday, June 11, 1971.

Now...for Int'l. Herald Tribune readers \$200.00 a week tax-free extra cash when you go to the hospital

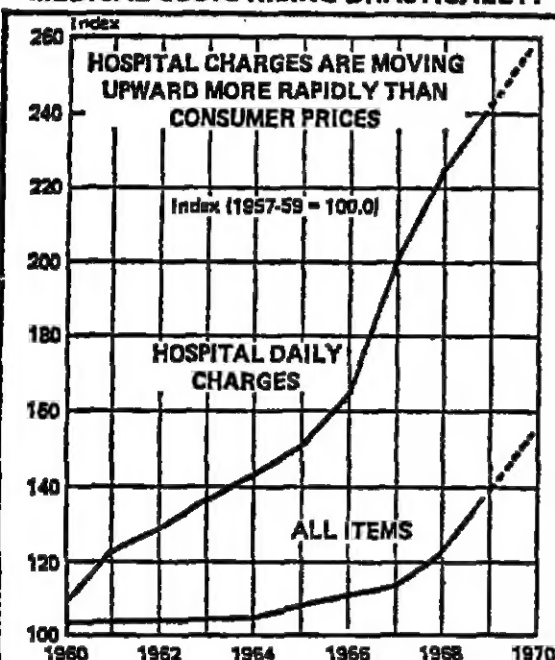
AT LAST, HERE IS A PLAN THAT ACTUALLY PROVIDES YOU WITH: ☐ tax-free extra cash for all accidents and covered sicknesses ☐ tax-free extra cash up to \$20,000.00 ☐ tax-free extra cash from your first day in the hospital ☐ tax-free extra cash sent direct to you ☐ tax-free extra cash to use as you see fit ☐ tax-free extra cash in addition to Blue Cross, Medicare, or any other insurance!

Act Now—GET FIRST MONTH'S PROTECTION FOR ONLY \$1

Money back in full if not 100% satisfied. No age limit to apply for coverage. Join NOW—this remarkable offer lasts only 4 more days.

Now... you and your family can join this Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan with no red tape, no complicated application, without having to see a salesman, and without any qualifications whatsoever. But you must enroll no later than Midnight, (Friday, June 11, 1971). Here's why you need this Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan in addition to regular hospital insurance and Medicare!

MEDICAL COSTS RISING DRASTICALLY!



EXTRA CASH... \$200.00 a week tax-free from your first day in hospital!

EXTRA CASH... up to \$20,000.00 for a hospital stay of 100 weeks!

EXTRA CASH... money mailed direct to you—net to doctor or hospital

EXTRA CASH... in addition to Blue Cross, Medicare, and any other insurance!

EVEN IF YOU'RE OVER 65

You get cash in addition to Medicare and any other insurance!

The Social Security Administration states that Medicare will cover an average of less than half of your medical expenses. Your Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan helps solve this problem by providing you with \$200.00 a week, in tax-free cash, for as long as 100 full weeks. It's all sent directly to you, and you can spend this money any way you want. With your total benefit amounting to as much as \$20,000.00 you'll remain financially independent and you won't have to worry about turning to your children or charity for help.

You can join regardless of your age

You're welcome to join no matter what your age is — and without any red tape (you don't even have to answer any health questions). Even if you're over 75, you can join — provided, of course, that you fill out the Enrollment Form and mail it via Air Mail, with just ONE DOLLAR in U.S. currency, during this limited enrollment period.

You know, of course, that inflation has taken its toll in many areas—but hospital costs have TRIPLED in just a few short years (and are expected to DOUBLE again soon), while the price of other consumer goods and services just creeps slowly upward. Inflation makes the dollars you have in the bank worth less than before, and with the uncertainties of the stock market, you'll never be sure you can sell your securities in time of need and redeem their true value. Even with hospitalization insurance, you may be forced to sell your investments or dig into savings to get through a difficult time. Lengthy hospital confinements have forced many American families into debt causing them to abandon their dreams for the future.

How long could you stay in the hospital without worrying about the pile-up of daily expenses? Who will pay for the expenses of costly X-rays, doctor bills, drugs and medicines? And how about the expenses at home—house and car payments, groceries, phone bills, and others that just go on and on? With expenses like these, could you afford to have your savings and investment portfolio wiped out and your family life upset?

Better Safe Than Sorry

Wouldn't it be comforting to know that your Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan can help solve these problems? You get \$200.00 a week—in cash—a "second income" that's tax-free—from your very first day in the hospital for up to 100 full weeks.

Tax-Free Extra Cash gives peace of mind and security. Helps replace lost income.

Union Fidelity has created this low-cost Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan to help you cover all those UNCOVERED expenses that arise while you're in the hospital... and to get extra cash in your hand for bills from the doctor, the surgeon, the nurse, the druggist, or anyone else who provides service and treatment you need and want. You may even have enough cash left over to replace part of any income you lose during your confinement.

And remember—the cash is sent directly to you. So you can spend it or save it as you please!

These are the only exclusions!

The new Union Fidelity Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan has NO WAITING PERIODS. It covers you immediately for every possible kind of sickness and accident except, of course, hospitalization due to mental disorders; act of war; pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage; or care in a U.S. Government hospital. You are even covered for any pre-existing condition after your policy has been in force for only two years. Aside from these minimum necessary exclusions, everything else is covered!

Special \$1.00 Offer Expires Midnight of Date Shown On Coupon Below!

To introduce you to this remarkable new Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan — Form 469 — we make this unusual offer with a 30-Day Money Back Guarantee. Just fill in the quick and easy Enrollment Form on this page and mail it with only \$1 before the Midnight Deadline. As soon as we receive your Enrollment Form we will send your policy to you by First Class Mail.

When you receive your policy, take your time to examine it carefully. It's written in plain language with NO FINE PRINT. Show it to any trusted advisor. In fact, show it to your own insurance man—even though he probably works for another insurance company! If he is a personal friend, he wants what is best for you. So you can believe him when he tells you there is no better value available anywhere.

How Can We Offer All This Protection For So Little?

This value is possible because Union Fidelity has combined the cost-saving concept of MASS ENROLLMENT with the revolutionary new concept of LETTING YOU ACT AS YOUR OWN SALESMAN. Our operating costs are cut to the bone — and the savings are passed on to you!

\$1 No Risk

Money-Back Guarantee

Because we're so confident this Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan that puts the money in your pocket is the best low-cost protection now available, we are backing this offer with our famous Money-Back Guarantee.

When you get your policy, look it over. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. And if you're not completely satisfied in every respect, simply return the policy within 30 days and we will promptly refund your dollar back with no questions asked. But meanwhile, of course, you will be pro-

TECTED. And if you decide to continue this worthwhile protection, you may do so at these low rates.

HERE'S HOW LITTLE IT COSTS

Union Fidelity's Low Monthly Rates

Age at Enrollment	Monthly Premium Per Person
0-18	only \$ 5.00
19-39	only \$ 7.00
40-54	only \$ 8.50
55-64	only \$11.00
65-74	only \$13.00
75 and over	only \$18.25

ALSO AVAILABLE

Age at Enrollment	Monthly Premium Per Person
0-18	only \$2.50
19-39	only \$3.50
40-54	only \$4.50
55-64	only \$5.50
65-74	only \$6.50
75 and over	only \$8.10

NOTE: When you fill in the Enrollment Form, please be sure to check which plan you want, \$200.00-a-week or \$100.00-a-week.

And remember, these rates will never increase because you pass from one age bracket to the next. They won't even change because of frequent claims or the amount of cash you collect in benefits. They can change only if there is a general rate adjustment affecting all policies of this type in your state.

A Nationally Respected Company

When you join the Union Fidelity Family, you join hundreds of thousands of secure people, both in America and abroad, who know they can bank on Tax-Free Extra Cash. Readers of countless publications — including Reader's Digest, Wall Street Journal readers and TV Guide — have found immense satisfaction in receiving Tax-Free Extra Cash from Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company, an old line legal reserve company and a member of the Union Fidelity Insurance Group. Union Fidelity is recommended by Best's and Dunne's, the leading independent rating authorities in the insurance industry.

JOIN NOW—"TOMORROW" MAY BE TOO LATE!
This is a limited enrollment. YOU MUST ACT NOW! The expiration date shown below can't be extended. If your Enrollment is mailed later, it can't be accepted. Send your Enrollment Form and \$1.00 in U.S. currency via Air Mail... today!

UNION FIDELITY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Union Fidelity Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102



SPECIAL ENROLLMENT PERIOD! EXPIRES MIDNIGHT (FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1971).

Do not delay. Fill out — and mail Enrollment Form via Air Mail today with only \$1 in U.S. currency (regardless of the number of people to be protected or the Plan you choose to: Union Fidelity Life, Dept. MHL 1515 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, U.S.A.)

Please check the plan you wish to have: ☒ \$200.00-a-week ☐ \$100.00-a-week

OFFICIAL APPLICATION FORM TO: 001-01225-042
UNION FIDELITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

(Please Print)
Name MR. MRS. MISS First Middle Initial Last
(If you are a married woman — use your own first name.)

Address Street or R.D. No. City State ZIP

DATE OF BIRTH Month Day Year AGE SEX Male ☐ Female ☐

List all dependents to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

NAME (Please Print)	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE
1.			MONTH DAY YEAR	
2.				
3.				
4.				

Check here if you want Coverage for your Children.

I hereby apply for Union Fidelity's Hospital Plan and am enclosing the first month's premium to cover myself and all others listed above. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____
UFA-7105-3 Sign — Do not print 428

17 Important Questions Answered

That tell you how Union Fidelity's \$200.00-a-week Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan gives you the protection you need—at amazingly low cost!

- How much will this Plan pay me when I go to the hospital?
You will be paid at the rate of \$200.00 a week (\$28.57 per day) or \$100.00 a week (\$14.29 per day), depending on the plan you select.
- Which Plan should I choose?
It's up to you — and you should make this important decision based on your needs and your pocketbook. Most people choose the \$200.00-a-week Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan. But the \$100.00-a-week Plan is popular, too, and it costs only half as much.
- When do my extra cash benefits start?
The day you enter the hospital. What's more, you'll continue receiving Tax-Free Extra Cash for as long as you're in the hospital, for up to 100 full weeks — as much as \$20,000.00.
- Will I get cash even if I am in the hospital for less than a full week?
Of course you will! You will receive cash at the rate of \$28.57 per day whether it's for as little as a single day or as long as 100 full weeks.
- Does this policy have any "waiting periods" before I can use it?
No. It will go into force the very day we accept your completed Application Form and only \$1 for the first month's protection.
- Suppose I collect extra cash for a certain sickness or accident. What happens if I go back to the hospital for the same condition — am I out of luck?
Get ready for a welcome surprise. You collect more cash! You go back to collecting your \$200.00 a week until you've been in the hospital 100 weeks and have collected \$20,000.00. Then, if the same condition puts you back in the hospital after you've resumed your normal activities for six months, you become eligible to collect \$200.00 a week again, for up to 100 additional weeks. Any new condition will be covered immediately, of course.
- How can I use my Tax-Free Extra Cash?
Spend it any way you wish—for hospital and doctor bills, rent, food, household expenses, or anything else. It's all your money, so you can spend it or save it as you please.
- What if I already have other insurance?
All the better for you! You always collect the full amount due from your Union Fidelity policy—even if your actual hospital expenses are less. Of course, your Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan pays you in addition to any other insurance you have, including Medicare.
- Can you drop me?
No. Your policy is *Guaranteed Renewable for Life*. We will never cancel or refuse to renew your policy so long as you make your premium payments on time. You, of course, can drop your policy on any renewal date.
- Can you raise my rates?
You cannot be singled out for a rate increase. Your rates can only change if there is a general rate adjustment — up or down — on all policies of this type in your entire state.
- Now tell me — What's the catch? What doesn't my plan cover?
There is no "catch." As stated in this advertisement, your plan covers you for everything except certain minimum necessary exclusions. In fact, even conditions you already have will be covered after your policy has been in force for only two years.
- Can other members of my family take advantage of this special offer?
Of course they can! The Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan welcomes folks of all ages and families of all sizes. Just add their names to the Application Form when you fill it in. Only \$1 covers your whole family for the first month.
- Why is this offer good for a limited time only?
Because by enrolling a large number of people at the same time our underwriting, processing and policy issue costs can be kept at a minimum. These savings, of course, are passed on to you.
- Is there any red tape to join?
No. We only ask that you fill in and mail your Application Form before the deadline date shown. No salesman will call.
- What other advantages are there to joining this plan now?
By joining now you do not have to complete a complicated Application—just the brief Form in the lower left-hand corner of this page. Also, during this limited enrollment period, no "waivers" or restricted endorsements can be put on your policy.
- How does the Money-Back Guarantee work?
Examine your policy in the privacy of your own home. If for any reason you are not completely satisfied, return it within 30 days and we will promptly refund your money with no questions asked.
- How do I join?
Fill in the quick and easy Enrollment Form (be sure to sign your name) and mail it via Air Mail, with just \$1.00 in U.S. currency, for the first month's protection for your entire family to: Union Fidelity Life, Dept. MHL, 1515 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, U.S.A.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1971

Page 9

Eurobonds

Investor Interest Being Stimulated
By Issues Quoted in Units of Account

By Carl Gervitz

PARIS, June 6 (REUTERS)—Newsmen activity on the Eurobond market picked up last week when it appeared to be an effort to take advantage of the unique nature of the present market.

With the deutsche mark and the pound sterling closed to new issues, only the dollar and the yen are left functioning as a meaningful vehicle for new funds.

But in the belief that investors want a diversified portfolio and that the dollar gives some of them the jitters at present, bankers have seized the opportunity to try to broaden investor interest in issues denominated in units of account (U.A.).

With the South African Electricity Supply Commission's 30 million U.A. 1 1/4 percent issue still in the market—it will be priced tomorrow—underwriters have announced a 26 million U.A. issue from the Kingdom of Denmark. The 15-year offering is expected with a coupon of 8 percent.

Largest U.A.

The size of the issue is the largest U.A. so far. The volume of these issues—this is the sixth this year—is the greatest ever. The Danish issue was apparently advanced to take advantage of the absence of other non-dollar bonds.

The major feature of U.A. bonds is their insulation against devaluation, as well as their equal value in one dollar, the U.A. is tied to 17 European currencies—all of which must change before its value is altered. In that case, it follows the path taken by at least two-thirds of the components and then only to the extent of the smallest change.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1970
	May 30	May 23	May 31
Commodity Index.....	107.7	108.4	118.3
*Currency in dfr.....	\$57,165,000	\$57,165,000	\$58,775,000
*Total loans.....	\$24,445,000	\$24,445,000	\$24,445,000
Steel prod. (tons).....	2,915,000	2,909,000	2,870,000
Auto production.....	181,000	181,000	181,000
Daily oil prod. (bbls).....	9,600,000	9,600,000	9,600,000
Freight car loadings.....	455,319	455,319	455,319
*Elec. Pwr. kw-hr.....	29,113,000	29,200,000	27,851,000
Business failures.....	189	225	198

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1 April	Prior Month	1970
Employed.....	78,284,000	77,493,000	78,468,000
Unemployed.....	4,694,000	5,175,000	3,552,000
Industrial production.....	165.2	164.9	169.4
*Personal income.....	\$338,300,000	\$339,400,000	\$377,000,000
Consumer's Price Index.....	118.8	118.4	118.5
*Money supply.....	\$219,200,000	\$217,400,000	\$199,500,000
Constructs contracts.....	142	126	215

*Mtrs. inventories..... \$484,600 \$485,800 \$485,800

*Exports..... \$3,569,200 \$3,553,400 \$3,213,000

*800 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-58=100 and the consumer price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Even though the Bundesbank sales were relatively small—an estimated \$200 million—short-term Eurodollar rates dropped dramatically. From 8-8 1/8 at the beginning of the week, the

N.Y. Market Snaps Out of Month-Long Slump
With Moderate Gains During Quiet Trading

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT)—

The stock market snapped out of its month-long slump last week with the benefit of any rash of bullish news to propel it upward. It nevertheless managed to show moderate gains in relatively quiet trading.

At best, the week's economic news was bland and inconclusive. Retail business, the brightest star on the horizon, continued its brilliant display, and the rise in wholesale prices slowed a bit to 0.3 percent in May, but the unemployment rate crept up to 6.2 percent and business capital-spending plans were pared further.

Wall Street's optimists, however, were encouraged by the stock market's performance, particularly the fact that prices moved up when volume was rising. It heightened their expectations for a "traditional" summer rally and, perhaps, for record highs in the leading stock averages before the year is out.

In its steady upward progress the stock market was essentially giving renewed assurance that it anticipated better business and better corporate profits in the months ahead.

It also seemed to be saying that it did not believe that the Federal Reserve would stand idly by and let the recent upswing in interest rates persist. Extension of such a trend, it is recognized, could thwart the incipient expansion of the economy.

Some analysts also believe that Washington is preparing to inject new fiscal stimulus into the economy via the tax route if business fails to develop more step or if the unemployment rate does not soon come down.

In some quarters there is also

the view that once this summer's steel-labor negotiations are completed, a strong effort will be made by the administration to counter any additional surge in inflationary pressures through more pointed "jawboning" and the submission of legislative proposals designed to combat what some observers consider to be excessive power in the hands of labor.

With the presidential election only 17 months ahead, it is theorized that the Nixon administration will maneuver deftly to try to reduce unemployment, suppress inflationary pressures

and maintain a satisfactory level of prosperity.

In the wake of this week's 31 percent three-year wage settlement and plans for 6 percent price increases in the aluminum industry, a number of businessmen and economists expressed great dissatisfaction with the administration's lack of progress in dealing with the inflation problem.

Instead of being "disappointed" with the aluminum action, said one commentator, the administration should have been "hoping mad and ready to invoke a meaningful course of action to arrest cost-push inflation."

The aluminum wage agreement will put added pressure on steel to grant a similarly generous contract and may also tend to strengthen wage rates generally throughout the economy, particularly in the service areas.

Once again, the weeks' ration of economic news has a mixed blend, but with the favorable developments outweighing the unfavorable ones.

The best aspects continued to emanate from the retail sector, with auto sales and general retail activity showing further impressive gains as consumers eliminated any doubts that their confidence had returned vigorously.

Detroit was highly pleased with sales results for the final ten days of May and for the full month. Both periods achieved gains of 7 percent over the 1970 periods, although the volume did not quite match the big sales of two and three years ago.

Even more cheerful reports came from the nation's chain and department stores. In the week ended May 28, department-store volume was up by a strong 17 percent from a year ago, while total retail sales were gaining 8 percent to \$7,881,000,000. For May, six of the country's largest chain operations reported sales increases ranging from 8.2 percent to 12.5 percent.

In view of the retail sales spurt since mid-March, it was not surprising that consumer credit in April took a big jump to \$653 million from \$495 million in March and \$396 million in April of last year. The latest rise was the biggest in 18 months.

On the other side of the scale, however, the reports projected capital-spending projected

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT)—Stocks on the American Stock Exchange generally moved upward during last week, pushing the index to 36.07 at the close on Friday, up 0.36 from a week ago.

The advancing stocks totaled 657 for the week, outpacing the 418 issues that showed declines.

The most active list was headed by Vanguard International, a diversified company in the linen supply, insurance, banking and real estate field. A low-priced issue, it closed at 2, down 3.8 for the week on 461,700 shares traded.

Next in line came Loews Theatre Warrants, which ended at 26, up 2, in volume of 338,000. Third on the list of most active was Syntex, the maker of steroid hormone products for birth control, which accounted for 334,300 shares in volume and closed at 70 1/4, up 1 1/4.

In the over-the-counter market, brokers noted a strong and rising tendency.

Among the movers noted were National Patent, Church's Fried Chicken, Alcon Laboratories, and Tecumseh Products, which is in the refrigeration equipment field.

During the week Hallcraft Homes gained 2 points, probably helped by a sharp jump in profits reported for the year ended April 30. Hardee's Food Systems gained 1 1/2 points, perhaps because of an optimistic statement about the second half of its fiscal year. Brokers could find no apparent reason for a 2 1/2 point jump for Doyle, Dane Bernbach, the advertising agency.

Over-Counter Market

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Notes on

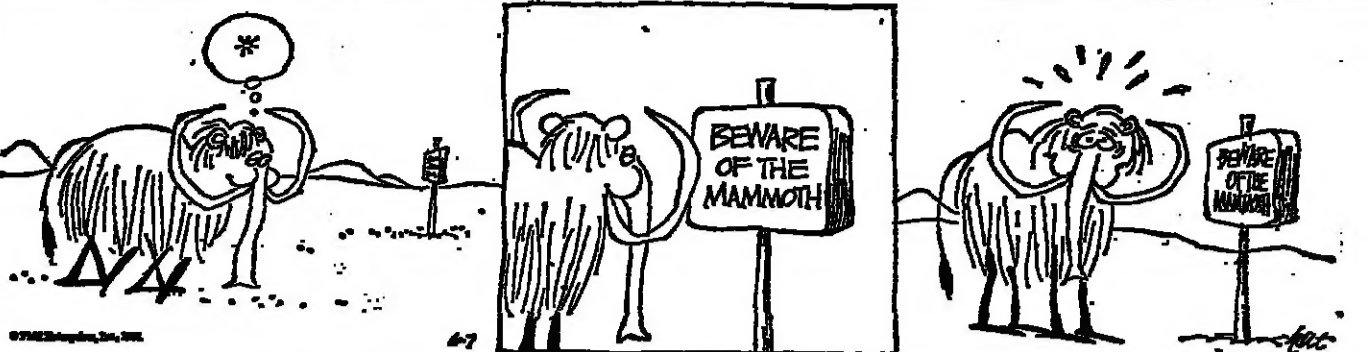
Investment Bankers
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005

40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005

PEANUTS



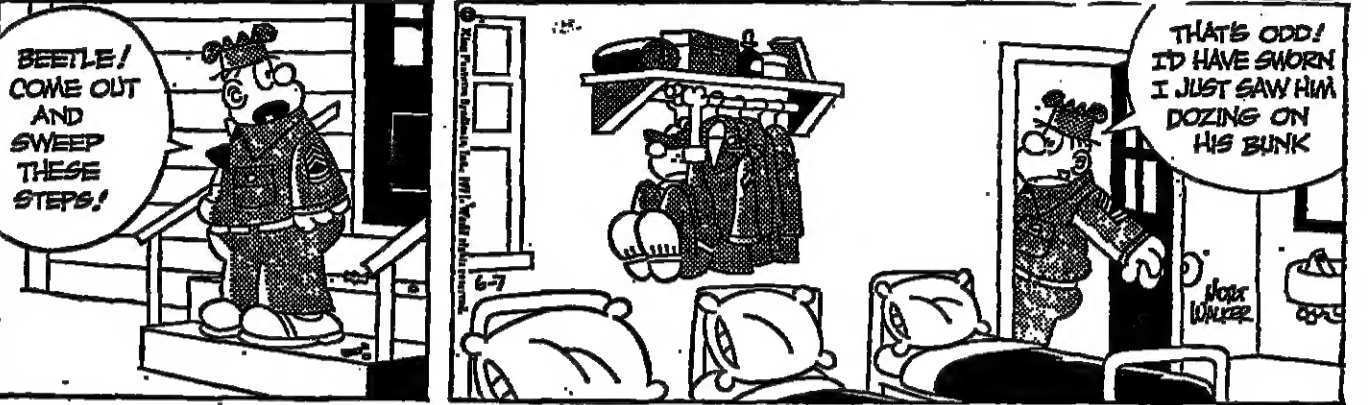
B.C.



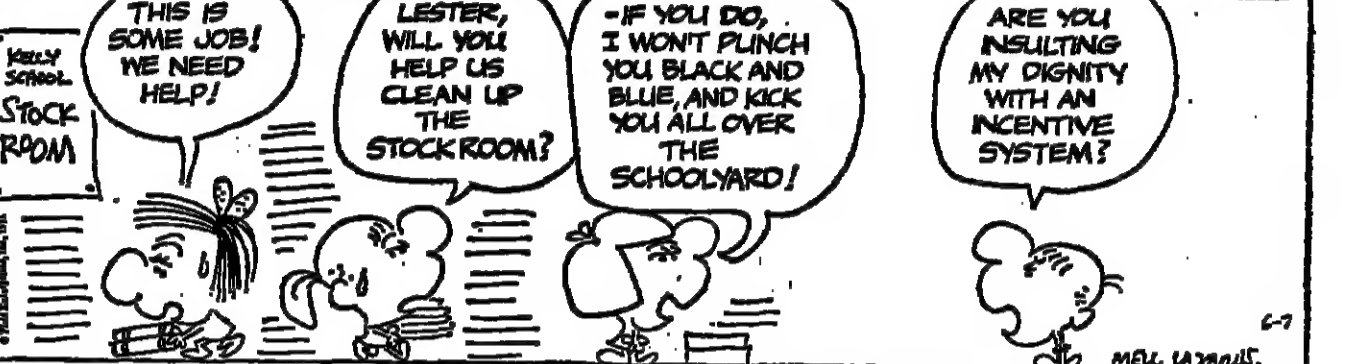
T.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



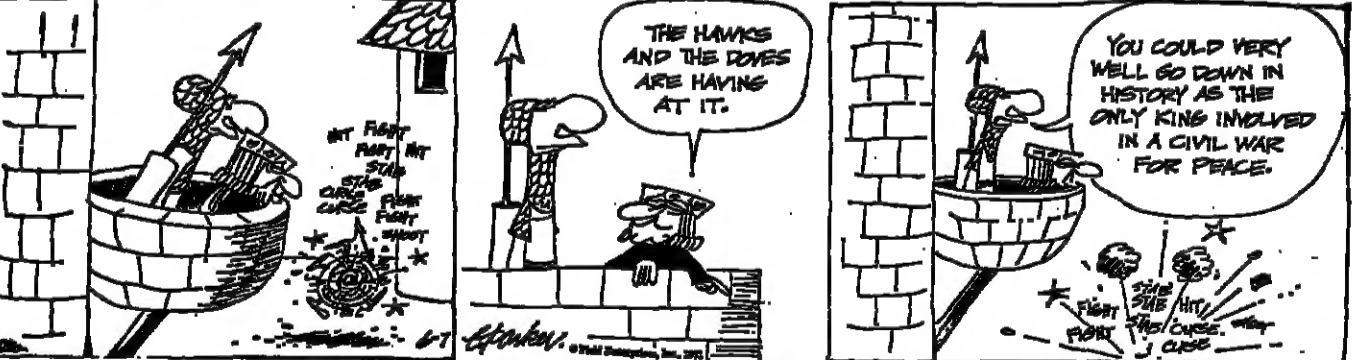
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

With all the hands in view it is not difficult to see that seven diamonds is a virtual certainty on the diagrammed deal, while seven clubs has very little chance. This is one of the well-known situations in which the four-four fit will produce one more trick than a five-four fit. Playing in diamonds, the fifth club provides a discard for a losing spade, while in clubs there are only 12 obvious tricks.

The North-South team was able to diagnose this in the bidding. In the sequence shown, one club was "Precision," promising 16 or more high-card points, and the remaining bidding followed natural lines.

North revealed a balanced distribution at his second turn, and South showed a secondary diamond suit. After North had given a club preference, there were two cue-bids. South's next cue-bid of five spades was a clear cry for a grand slam, and North accepted the invitation. Because of the possibility of an advantage from the four-four fit, he bid seven diamonds rather than seven clubs.

South had no trouble in seven diamonds. He took the opening space jack with the king—the ace would have been a slight mistake—and cashed the heart ace. He continued by taking three rounds of trumps, with the king, jack and queen, and ruffed dummy's remaining heart. It was then only a matter of reaching the dummy without permitting West to ruff. Any way would have worked, but South judged to play a spade. It seemed to him that West was slightly more likely to have be-

gun with a void club than a singleton spade.

It was ironic that North-South would not have lost if they had reached the unsound contract of seven clubs. As the cards lie, a squeeze against West can be maneuvered in the major suits.

NORTH (D)
A 7 2
K Q 3
A Q 8 4
K J 6 3

EAST
K 8 6
A
K J 5 2
A Q 9 5 4

West led the spade jack.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

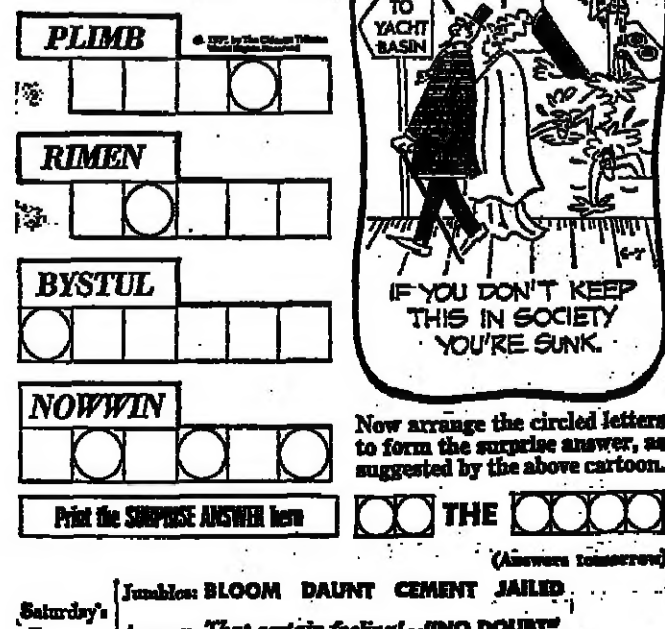
PAVES PEAR SEVEN
AWAKE EYRE TRID
COSMIDIOUS GILLS
GESS HAUTIOSONDE
DEES RELIEVED
BETTER EARL APE
PILOTED SLEEPER
ANWAR NOOKS
DISMISS GRANDDEE
STIE ETE LIIDS
OVERRODE DEE
SPACEPROBE ORAT
NERT FAYASHOQUE
ALIED FAYASHOQUE
PEST DELE PEERS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



BOOKS

AMERICA, INC.:

Who Owns and Operates the United States

By Morton Mintz & Jerry S. Cohen. Dial. 424 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

APALLING statistic: According to the editors of Anti-Trust Law and Economics Review: "The annual cost of monopoly and related industrial crimes to the American consumer" is somewhere between \$174 and \$231 billion, the magnitude of which figures can best be appreciated when compared with the \$27 billion spent on the Vietnam war in 1969 or with the country's total 1969 crime bill of \$22 billion.

Suspicious coincidence: According to the late Drew Pearson and his associate Jack Anderson, while Dwight D. Eisenhower was President and making decisions extremely favorable to the oil industry, the upkeep of his Gettysburg farm was paid by three oilmen, to the tune of \$500,000.

Part of business life, clothed in wit: Testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Anti-trust and Monopoly on corporation accounting methods, accountant Abraham J. Briloff observed that "a balance sheet is like a bikini bathing suit—what it reveals is interesting; what it conceals is vital."

The drift of these and thousands of similar items, as put together by Morton Mintz and Jerry S. Cohen in "America, Inc.: Who Owns and Operates the United States": Big business runs America; what's more, big business is getting bigger and is running America into the ground.

The formation of unwieldy conglomerates goes on apace, with companies like Textron, Inc., into everything from aircraft (Bell) to zippers (Talon). The watchdog media are asleep and lost in dreams of monopoly and other bones of conflicting interest. The politician is a commodity to be purchased with the campaign-contribution dollar. The regulatory agencies put more energy into being agents than into regulating. And with the public interest is damned and the ideal of the human individual is made a mockery. This, along with qualifications and supporting evidence, is what Mintz, a reporter for The Washington Post, and Cohen, chief counsel and staff director of the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee, are saying here.

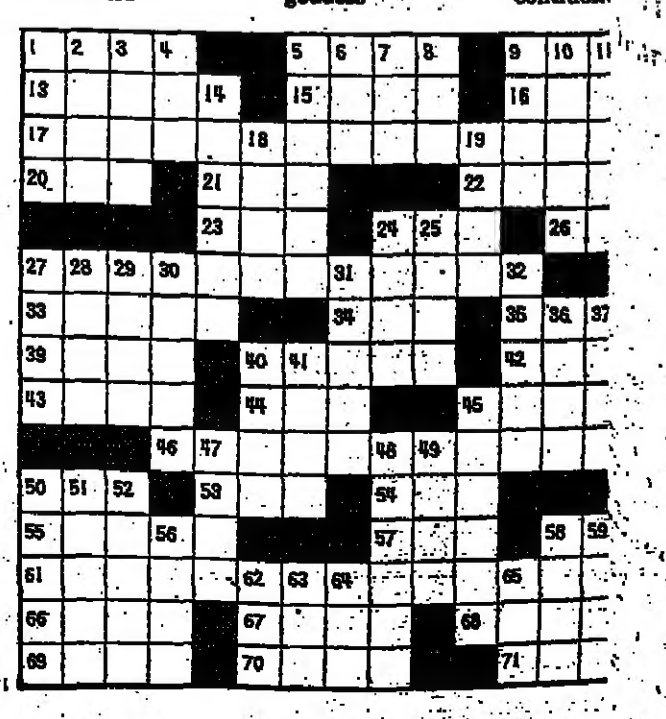
Now, several objections to their book can legitimately be raised. Yes, what they say has been said before. True, they have done what is essentially a cut-and-paste job, piecing together scraps from other people's books, articles, reports, and official testimony; and pieced together somewhat arbitrarily to put the worst possible light on things. And unquestionably, their conclusions and recommendations—in which they advocate primarily "that federal

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt
York Times book review

CROSSWORD

By Wi

ACROSS
1 Withered
5 Network
9 Arabs robes
13 Trolley sound
15 Golden and Iron
16 Tree trunk
17 Simile of physical power
20 Cheer
21 Pirate's gold
22 Asian palm
23 London
24 Peer Gynt's mother
26 Method: Abbr.
27 Concomitant of
17 Across
33 Levantine vessels
34 Beverage
35 Close
39 Division word
40 Worth
42 Forbidden
43 Impudent talk
44 Craftsmanship
45 Employ
46 Ailing
50 —gratia artis
53 Beast
54 Part of Old World: Abbr.
55 Heavyweight brothers



مكاتب النجف

